THE TIMES
Delivered at your home, 25 cents per week.

Victoria Daily Times.

THE ONLY ALWAYS OPEN PHARMACY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
O. E. JONES, 36 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1894. No. 108

RINGS

Set with Diamonds (single and in cluster), Rubies, Emeralds, Saphires, Opals and Pearls.

A large assortment of unset stones always on hand which can be mounted at short notice. Prices are AWAY DOWN at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
.....47 Government Street.

253

Mantles, Jakets and Capes

ARRIVED TO-DAY AND WILL BE ON VIEW TUESDAY, MAY 1.

This shipment, added to 217 already received this spring, makes the largest and best assortment we have ever shown. Most of the garments are "Specialties"—only one of a kind, and being direct from the manufacturers, can—and will—be sold at prices which are charged for inferior goods.

☞Ladies who have waited for this line will please call as soon as convenient and make selection.

THE WESTSIDE,

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Victoria, April 28, 1894.

Every Lady

In town will want a pair of those nice laced Dongola boots with patent tips which we are selling at

$1.75 per Pair.

They satisfy the desire to be dressy and are not hard on the pocket-book; they last long, and as long as they last they keep the shape of the last.

A. B. Erskine,
Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

WEILER BROS., Have Received

Per Steamship Mogul

3,600 YARDS of JAPANESE MATTING

ALL KINDS AND PRICES, FINE ASSORTMENT.

We have also received some Printed Toilet Sets, Demijohns, Butter Crocks, Filters, Etc. Other goods constantly arriving.

FORT STREET. VICTORIA.

PERRY & TURNER,

42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Builders' Hardware,
Stoves
Tinware and
Graniteware,
Sheet Metal Works,
Cornice Work,
Sky-Lights
And Roofing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST OR STOLEN—White bull-terrier; rather small and heavy set; reward at this office. Anybody harboring same will be prosecuted. m2-3t

FOR SALE—A 20 ft. sail boat; iron centre board. Apply to E. S. Shrapnel, Oak Bay.

TO LET—Half of store; very low rent. Apply 51 Yates St. m1-2t

WANTED—A good agent to sell the automatic swing and rocker. Apply 51 Yates Street. m2-2t

ARRIVED—English and Egyptian cigarettes. They are fine. Maurice Salmon, Adelphi Corner. m2-2t

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, suitable for married couple, or one or more gentlemen, with or without board. Apply Douglas House.

FOR SALE—Cabinet grand piano (trichord); handsome wainut case; modern improvements; superb tone; nearly new. Apply to Frank Bourne, piano tuner, 134 Fort street.

A RARE CHANCE—As we are getting extremely busy with the Hydraulic Tree and Stump Extracting business we will sell the Paragon Oil business with the right to the Paragon Oil Can throughout the Island; a fortune for two live men; terms will be made easy to good and reliable parties. Apply 51 Yates street. m2-1t

AUCTION

TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENT.

I am instructed by R. Jamieson to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, where goods are now on view,

ON SATURDAY, 5th MAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

10 BICYCLES

All new, manufactured by

The Could Bicycle Co., Brantford, Ont.

4 Ladies' Pneumatic Tire Wheels.
4 Gents' Pneumatic Tire Wheels.
1 Cushion Tire Wheel.
1 High Wheel.

GEO. BYRNES,
Auctioneer.

THE HALF WAY HOUSE

BETWEEN ALBERNI AND NANAIMO.

Stage bi-weekly and good travelling trade; house contains six rooms and additions; good stabling for 14 horses and vehicles; fowl and root houses, etc.; 160 acres of good land, 16 acres cleared.

Party purchasing would have no difficulty in obtaining license as there is no licensed house between Wellington and Alberni. For sale, $2,600; terms one half if required. Apply J. R. Crane & Co., 30 Broad St. m2-1w

CELEBRATION COMMITTEE.

The Sports and Games Committee

will meet at CITY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Reception Committee, Friday evening.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
Secretary.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS
To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian	May 12
Allan Line, Parisian	May 19
Dominion Line, Vancouver	May 12
Dominion Line, Oregon	May 19
Beaver Line, Lake Nepigon	May 16
Beaver Line, Lake Superior	May 23

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	May 12
Cunard Line, Campania	May 19
White Star, Brittanic	May 9
White Star, Majestic	May 16
American Line, New York	May 5
American Line, Paris	May 16
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Elbe	May 12
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Spree	May 19
Anchor Line, Circassia	May 19
Anchor Line, City of Rome	May 26
Red Star Line, Noordland	May 9
Red Star Line, Waesland	May 16

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $25 to $35. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

MONEY

$500,000 to loan at low rates of interest on improved farm and city property, by the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.
Apply to

J. E. CRANE,
Manager for B. C.,
30 Broad Street.

Depends on the Lungs.

London, May 2.—Mr. Gardiner, president of the board of agriculture, stated in the house of commons to-night that the examination of Canadian cattle would commence May 15th. In suspicious cases the lungs will be forwarded to the veterinary surgeons of the agricultural department, and upon their report Mr. Gardiner will make his decision as to whether or not Canadian cattle may be landed alive.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

SIMPLY A MODEL.

Young American Naval Cadets Warmly Testify

TO THE FINE QUALITIES OF THEIR SHIP

The Magnificent New Cruiser New York—Her Turrets Work to Perfection—Her Engines Are Beautiful—She is a Vessel Worthy to be Sent Abroad.

New York, May 2.—Among the passengers of the Atlas Line steamer Alene, which arrived to-day from Kingston, were nine naval cadets who were attached to the cruiser New York, on their way to Annapolis to stand their final examination.

They all agree that the New York is a splendid ship and just the sort of a cruiser that ought to be sent abroad to show what Americans can do in the way of ship-building. When asked about the report that the cruiser's turrets did not work well, the cadets unanimously declared that the reports were untrue.

One of the number said: "There is no finer ship than the New York, and all her turrets are all right. Nothing could do better work than they did, and we ought to know as we had target practice on the way down. Her engines, too, are just splendid and worked beautifully. She is simply a model cruiser. I do not know anything of course about her armor, but I believe it is all right. There was no serious illness whatever on board although we were three months in Rio harbor, which is a horrible hole. We were in the harbor when Peixoto's ships arrived. We saw the Destroyer in the distance and the Nictheroy quite close by."

TALK ABOUT PRIDE.

England's Aristocrats Outdone by Upstart New York Snobs.

New York, May 2.—The prospects of a member of the "Four Hundred" appearing in police court in answer to a summons for retaining property left in her care, are very bright. The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. William de Wagstaffe, wife of a former newspaper man of this city, and a niece of William O'Brien, the Irish leader. The defendant will be Mrs. H. M. Kingsland, daughter-in-law of ex-Mayor Kingsland.

Six weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Kingsland were guests of the San Mario Hotel in St. Augustine, Fla. They were accompanied by Miss Evelyn O'Brien, who is a niece of Mrs. Kingsland, and a retinue of servants. Mr. De Wagstaffe at the time was connected with the St. Augustine press. He secured an introduction to the fair visitor and so impressed her during a week's acquaintanceship, that they decided to get married. Miss O'Brien and her relatives came as far north as Charleston. There the smitten Journalist followed a week later.

On March 27th Mr. De Wagstaffe and Miss O'Brien were married in that city, and a few days later came to New York. Mr. Kingsland was apprised of the event as the couple were leaving. Shortly after this the Kingslands, who were very indignant and hurt at their niece marrying a newspaper man, returned to their city residence at 102 East 19th street. Mrs. De Wagstaffe endeavored to obtain an interview with her aunt, but without success. The servants were instructed to refuse her admission to the house. All her wearing apparel is locked up in the Nineteenth street dwelling, but frequent letters to her aunt, coupled with petitions for possession of the wardrobe, have been unavailing.

The De Wagstaffes are at the Gerlacht on West 27th street. Mr. De Wagstaffe threatens to swear out a warrant for the arrest of his aunt-in-law if the clothes of his bride are not given up.

TRAVELLING BY COACH.

The Four-in-Hand Service Begins Operations.

New York, May 2.—Despite the hard times some people have money to spend in a kind of recreation that might be more appropriate in a period of superabundance of money. This was made manifest this morning by the formal commencement of the four-in-hand coach service from this city to Philadelphia and vice versa. The business traveller can go by rail to Philadelphia in luxury for a fraction over a couple of dollars, but the fare on the four-in-hand is fifteen dollars or twenty-five dollars for the round trip, and ten dollars extra if the passenger desires to pose as a "howling swell" on the box. Starts were made simultaneously this morning from the Hotel Waldorf in this city, and the Hotel Bellevue in Philadelphia, and the service will be continued daily. The trip of 90 miles will occupy about ten hours, and there will be eight changes of horses. The passengers from either end to-day were representative members of American swelldom.

Coxey in Hard Luck.

Washington, D. C., May 2.—Coxey was arrested in court to-day and with Brown and Jones arraigned for unlawfully entering the capitol grounds. Brown demanded a jury trial for each prisoner, which was granted. The cases were adjourned until Friday and bail fixed at $500.

Browne's demand was granted and the cases went over until Friday. Bail in $500 was demanded in each case. Coxey and his companions were locked up until it was obtained from a saloon keeper.

Portland, May 1.—Any where from 3,000 to 5,000 people paraded the streets last night, apparently celebrating the release of the industrial army. The actual so-called army is a very small factor in the demonstration and a close observer would recognize many familiar faces. In fact the laboring men of this vicinity appear to have seized the opportunity for a good natured demonstration. No national, state or municipal preparations were apparent and no fear of the ultimate outcome was entertained. The matter was looked upon generally as a good natured holiday demonstration. The so-called army will be looked after by the authorities when in their opinion the proper time has arrived. It is estimated that 500 of the so-called army does not include one-twentieth of the parade, and it is further stated that all of them could be given employment in Portland if they desired to work. The balance of the paraders was composed in the main of regular wage-earners and local toughs who do not desire work.

NEWSPAPAR WRITERS.

Movement Instituted to Protect Their Interests in America.

Atlanta, Ga., May 2.—The convention of the International League of Press Clubs held a brief business session this morning at which a number of matters relating to the promotion of the interests of newspaper writers throughout the country were informally considered. Addresses were made urging the desirability of the creation of a bond of fraternal union and of the various provinces of Canada, of Winnipeg and British Columbia. The incoming administration will take this matter into consideration. At noon the delegates went to Stone Mountain, where an old-time southern barbecue was tendered them. On their return this evening two receptions will be tendered to the ladies of the party. The convention will adjourn sine die to-night, and to-morrow the delegates will leave for home by way of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Savannah, Charleston and Richmond.

In Palatial Quarters.

Chicago, May 2.—The Chicago Stock Exchange was to-day formally installed in its new and palatial quarters in the new Stock Exchange building, which has been erected at a cost of over three million dollars. The construction of the building has been impeded by numerous strikes, but by dint of hard work the structure was completed on time. The exchange hall is one of the finest in the world. The event is one of considerable importance in the financial world, as the present stock exchange organization is the first to maintain a continued and successful existence in Chicago. Several previous attempts in this direction had been made, only to result in failure.

THE NATION'S CAPITAL.

Precautions Against Smallpox—Reductions in the Coal Oil Duties.

Changes in Insolvency Bill—Resolutions in Favor of Canadian Stock Men.

Ottawa, May 2.—At the agricultural committee to-day a delegation representing the Live Stock Breeders' Association asked that the committee use its influence with the United States government to recognise the Canadian herd book. At present it is necessary to register in the American herd books before thoroughbred stock can be sent to the United States free of duty. A resolution was passed by the committee in the direction asked for. Another delegation from the Dominion Stock Breeders' association asked for a grant to enable the association to carry on its work. They asked for one thousand dollars. A resolution was passed by the committee recommending that this be done.

The government has issued an order that trains be inspected at the boundary, owing to the prevalence of smallpox at various places in the States. All customs officials are constituted quarantine officers.

After a long discussion the duty on refined coal oil was reduced from 7 1-2 to 6 cents a gallon and on crude oil to 3 cents.

The senate committee on insolvency decided to accept the following changes suggested by bankers and board of trade delegates: 1. That the distinctions made by the bill between traders and non-traders should be done away with. 2. That a trader may be put into insolvency by his creditors and not on his own application. 3. That all incorporated companies be included in the provisions of the bill. 4. That a receiving order may be issued on the affidavit of a creditor instead of a petition by creditors. 5. That the official receiver shall not be eligible for a liquidatorship.

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 2.—The riotous demonstrations by the unemployed yesterday were continued to-day. Several thousand men in the manufacturing district drove the workmen from the Standard Paint works and smashed the windows of the Variety iron works. They then attacked the Upson Nut works and badly wrecked it. Thirty-five policemen who took possession of the building were penned up in it by the mob for some time, but were finally rescued by a reinforcement of officers. The mob then attacked the furniture factory and were about looting it when a force of officers arrived and dispersed them. A number of rioters were arrested and many were injured by officers. The Cleveland Greys have just been ordered to assemble at the armory to assist the police in maintaining the peace.

New York, May 2.—An explosion occurred in the dyeing establishment of Joly & Son this afternoon. The building is in flames and four men are reported killed.

The explosion was caused by benzine. Of five persons working in the basement one man and one woman were killed and the other three horribly burned. It is said three or four perished.

New York, May 2.—Wall Street—The stock market opened steady except industrials, which were weak. Sugar declined 1 1-4 and lead 1-2.

IN OCEAN'S DEPTHS.

Arrival of the Atlantic Cable Steamer at Halifax.

TO LAY DOWN THE CANADIAN SECTION

Magnitude of the Faraday's Work—Enormous Depth at Which the Cable Lies—Bad Weather on the Irish Coast—Dangers on the Grand Banks.

Halifax, N. S., May 2.—When the first cable steamer visited a Canadian port laying the electric link that gave almost instantaneous communication between the old world and the new, she was the wonder of the age. The whole population flocked to see her and the cable and the cable equipment for laying it were the subjects of intense interest. That was less than thirty years ago. To-day the cable ship Faraday majestically rides in Halifax harbor engaged in laying for the Commercial company the finest cable ever manufactured, and with improvements over the first cable almost as wonderful as the first cable itself, and yet the arrival and presence of this magnificent vessel and her mission is regarded as such a common matter in Halifax as scarcely to excite comment.

The Faraday is commanded by Capt. La Faun, an Irishman with a French name, and is manned by a crew of 180. On board are some of the most famous cable and electrical experts of the day, including Mr. Siemens, the world famed manufacturer of the Commercial cables.

After laying 143 miles of the Irish end of the cable, as previously reported, the weather got so bad that the cable was buried and the Faraday proceeded on her voyage across the Atlantic to lay the Canadian end. She experienced strong head winds all the way but the voyage was uneventful.

"We saw no sea serpents," said Mr. Siemens to a reporter, "both Sidney and Canso being blocked with ice, we came on to Halifax for coal. We anchored at 6.30 last night; at 10 o'clock we began to coal. We shall fill our bunkers with 750 tons and then as soon as the ice will enable us to get into Canso we shall proceed there and begin laying the Canadian end of 500 miles to the Grand Banks. This section is of an especially heavy type. The depth of the water between Canso and the end of the bank runs from 30 to 300 fathoms over a bottom of heavy hills and deep valleys, but this is shallow water compared with the great depths of 1,450 miles of deep sea sections. All the cables crossing the Grand Banks have suffered greatly from the fishing fleet at anchor there. When they pull up anchor they have often hooked up a cable and sometimes, rather than lose an anchor, they have cut the cable. This, of course, was disastrous to the Cable company. The Commercial company, however, owing to their wise and ingenious policy, have suffered less in this respect than their competitors, inasmuch as when a fisherman hooks up their cable, they are induced to let go the anchor and be rewarded for so doing, instead of cutting off the cable.

"The new cable is so heavy that there is little or no danger of its being hauled up by fishermen's anchors. The route across the Grand Banks will be about 200 miles north of the existing Commercial cables. If the weather is favorable we shall lay the entire cable at a rate of about ten miles an hour, and as soon as we finish laying the Canadian end we shall continue right across the Atlantic, take on board the deep section, steam to a point 143 miles off Waterville, where we buried the Irish shore end, splice the cable there and immediately continue westward with the deep section where the connection is completed at the eastern end of the Grand Banks.

"The time in which all this will be accomplished depends, of course, upon the weather, but with ordinary weather within the next three weeks the Commercial's third cable, the finest and most rapid in the world, will be in complete working order, and will be able to transmit 33 per cent. more business than any other cable under the ocean."

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

European Financiers Meet to Discuss the Currency Question.

London, May 2.—The conference chamber of the Mansion House was filled this morning with representative financiers from the leading cities of this country and of the continent of Europe together with many representatives of commercial communities, in response to a call for a convention to consider the questions of bimetallism and currency. The Lord Mayor presided, and with him on the platform were Sir William Houldsworth, of the house of commons, ex-Governor Lidderdale of the Bank of England, ex-Secretary for Ireland Arthur J. Balfour, Sir Henry H. Gibbs, Sir David Barbour, ex-secretary to the Indian council, and several others of international reputation. The morning session was devoted to addresses of welcome, and a general discussion, after which the delegates were entertained at luncheon by the lady mayoress.

Miss Willard's Returning Health.

Chicago, May 2.—There is considerable rejoicing among the members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, which, acording to the letters received, is extending to its branches throughout the country, over the announcement that Miss Frances Willard, whose precarious condition of health compelled her to go abroad several months ago, and who has since been the guest of Lady Somerset, has so far recovered that she will be able to leave for this country in three or four weeks. It is an open secret that at the time she took her departure few of her intimate friends ever expected to see her again, there having been grounds at the time for the belief that her days were numbered.

LABOR IN ENGLAND.

The Result of the Investigation of the Royal Commission.

London, April 30.—The royal labor commission has agreed to a report compiled by the Duke of Devonshire. He said he could not recommend the direct establishment of boards of conciliation and arbitration by the state, but a central department having means to secure accurate information might do much to promote a more rapid establishment. The opinion is expressed that the difficulty of finding a suitable arbitrator would be overcome by giving a public department power to appoint an arbitrator. The report considers it no advantage to institute a special labor department, but advocated government inquiry with a view to remedying confusion in the administration of acts dealing with sanitary regulations, hours of labor for women and children, etc.

The commission heard only one side of the question of an eight-hour day, so far as it concerns the great area controlled by the miners' federation, as only that organization gave evidence. The report points out that the miners are an exceptionally well-organized body of workingmen, who have not yet found any difficulty in doing for themselves whatever they desire in such matters as regulation of the length of the hours of labor. The secretary of state has power under the factory and workshop act of 1891, to establish special rules for the conduct of manufacturing, and to stop practices which he may certify as dangerous and injurious to health. According to the report, the powers of the secretary of state should be expressly extended so as to include the regulation of hours in certified industries. It is further suggested that when administrative orders deal with women and children they shall be considered final, and that when men are concerned the orders shall lie for a time upon the tables of both houses before becoming law.

In regard to non-unionist labor the report says that the commission does not think it possible for any legislation to remove the causes of those serious conflicts which have taken place, and especially in recent years, in the less skilled organized trades. The commission holds that non-unionist workingmen should be protected as far as possible by the public authorities, and that individual liberty for masters to employ the men they please should be always maintained. According to the report there seems to be a general desire among the workmen, as well as masters, for some clear definition of intimidation by picketing. Though employers urged the hardship of collective intimidation without acts for which individuals can be punished, the report says that the commission is not prepared to recommend any change in the law. The opinion is expressed that when a picketing takes the shape of besetting the entrance of a factory in a threatening manner, it comes under the definition of an unlawful assembly. But it is pointed out that moral compulsion may be carried to great lengths in ways which the law cannot control and cannot successfully attempt to control. It is added, however, that there is a point at which the law can intervene with decided effect without any alteration except reduction of its precepts to a form so plain that all may clearly understand.

Sanitary conditions of labor is the last subject dealt with by the report, and it is stated that though not directly leading to strikes and lockouts, this condition has a considerable indirect influence upon the relations between employers and employees. The report says: "Some strong measures should be taken with a view to the improvement, or where that may prove impossible, the gradual extinction of the lowest class of work places in which the industries are carried on." It is pointed out that these places are not only bad for the workers and demoralizing for the community, but that they compete most unfairly, it is claimed, with the factories where the law is enforced. It is added in this connection that any reform of the kind proposed would at first throw out of employment the worst class of working people and might cause a temporary pressure upon the rest. It might also, according to the report, even drive some minor industries out of the country, but it is claimed the country could well spare them, since it would no longer tempt the immigration of a class of persons who can never get employment in large and well-conducted establishments.

The minority report considers that the remedy for bad relations between employers and employees will be found in a revolution assigning capitalists as well as working people to their proper position as servants of the community. It suggests eight hours for a day's work and a minimum wage. It urges that trade union conditions shall prevail in all public employment; advocates a bold treatment of the unemployed problem and provision for old age, and concludes with the statement that the whole force of democratic statesmanship must be directed toward the substitution as fast as possible of public for capitalist enterprises.

SEALING REGULATIONS.

The British Privy Council Adopts the Orders of the Bill.

London, May 1.—A meeting of the Queen's privy council was held at Windsor yesterday, at which Lord Rosebery and Lord Justice Sir Charles Russell were present. At the meeting the council adopted the order specified in the following paragraph of the Behring Sea bill: "The Queen in council is authorized to make, revoke or alter orders carrying into effect the scheduled provisions of the act, and any one contravening the regulations of such orders shall be liable to a penalty of £100. The order of the Queen in council may provide that such officers of the United States as are specified in the order may exercise powers under the act similar to those exercised by British naval officers in relation to a British ship. The British officers specified under the order may exercise powers under the act, with the necessary modifications in relation to a ship of the United States." The order bears date April 30 and specifies the officers of the United States entitled to make the arrest of sealers violating the provisions of the award. The order says that the commanding officer of any vessel in the United States naval or revenue service, whom the president shall have appointed to exercise such powers (the name of whose vessel shall be communicated to Her Majesty's government), may seize and detain any British vessel liable to be forfeited and may bring such vessel to trial before any British court having admiralty jurisdiction, or he may deliver such vessel to any British officer for such purpose. On the other hand, any British commanding officer similarly appointed may exercise similar powers in regard to any vessel of the United States. The secretary of state of the United States may grant a special license to any British sealing vessel for the present year, to fish for fur seals in the manner recited by the act, and upon the delivery of such license to vessels which sailed before the date of this order such vessel shall be deemed licensed. The secretary of state may also prescribe the flag to be used by British sealing vessels, and may cause such flag to be delivered to each vessel which departed from port prior to the issuance of a license.

POUNDING TO PIECES.

An Unlucky Schooner Ashore on Smith's Island.

Port Townsend, Wash., May 1.—The schooner Alcade struck on the rocky bench of Smith's island on Sunday at 11 p. m., and three tugs which have gone to her assistance have not yet returned. The vessel is in an exposed position, and the westerly wind would probably pound her to pieces.

The United States steamer Ranger arrived at 2.30 p. m. from Mare Island.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Dublin, April 30.—The Amnesty party announces its intention to run Dynamiter Daly, who is now in prison, as a candidate for member of parliament from Limerick at the general election.

London, April 30.—The bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh church passed its first reading in the house of commons this evening.

Paris, May 1.—All the jurors who found Aanarchist Henri guilty have received letters threatening their lives. They, as well as the judges, prosecutors and court officers concerned in the trial, are receiving special police protection. The guards at the houses of the high officials, who have earned the enmity of the anarchists, and at the public buildings, have been increased.

Rome, May 1.—A middle aged man named Cameli returned to Italy a few months ago from America. He settled in San Benedetto del Tronto, province of Ascoli-Piceno, where he had lived before emigrating. He had saved a considerable sum of money and wished to open a restaurant opposite the largest restaurant in town. Merline, the proprietor of the old restaurant, had influence with the officials, and they refused a license. On Sunday Cameli entered Merline's store, picked a quarrel with him, stabbed him, his wife, two attendants and three customers. He then stabbed himself fourteen times. When the police arrived Cameli was dying. The rest of the wounded will probably recover. Merline's condition is critical.

Berlin, May 1.—Emperor William proposes to observe the twenty-fifth anniversary of Sedan by decorating the survivors with medals, which will be struck from cannon taken from the French. The proposal has excited much comment and not a little disapproval in French military circles.

Vienna, May 1.—A quarrel arose yesterday afternoon between working men and strikers in Ottakring, a suburb of this city. A policeman in trying to stop the quarrel fired his revolver, wounding two of the strikers, and a general riot followed. Reinforcements of foot and mounted police were summoned to the scene. These were savagely attacked by the mob, but they succeeded in dispersing the rioters after three hours of hard fighting. After nightfall disturbances occurred in several districts.

MAY DAY FESTIVITIES.

No Agitation in France—The London Anarchists.

Paris, May 1.—The Socialists' and Students' demonstration in the Salle Barrat was a miserable failure. Only eight students made their appearance in the hall where the delegates of the Socialist organizations were assembled, and including the eight students the total number of persons present did not exceed forty. The students and Socialists could not agree as to which element should take precedence and the meeting broke up in a riot. The Place de la Concorde was filled with people today, but they were mostly persons who had come to look on rather than to take part in the May Day celebration. A strong force of police and mounted members of the Republican Guard was stationed in front of the Palais de l'Industrie and the Chamber of Deputies, and presented a written petition setting forth the demands of the working classes. Most of the working men in Fourmies, Nantes, Cranzac, Lisle, Avesene, and Roubaix spent the day at work as usual.

London, May 1.—The Anarchist meeting in Hyde Park proved to be quite a lively affair before it finally ended by the expulsion of the speakers and their audience. Among the speakers were Editor Samuels, of the Anarchist organ "Commonweal," Louis Michel and several other English and foreign leaders. The audience was small but noisy. Editor Samuels got well into a ferror over Vaillant, Henri, and other martyrs, when the storm arose. Several men in the crowd who were not Anarchists protested against the style of oratory and were quickly joined by others, the Anarchists meanwhile denouncing those who had interrupted their speakers. There was lull for the space of a few minutes, and Mr. Samuels resumed his remarks with even more warmth than before. Suddenly there was a howl of indignation and a rush for the platform. The Anarchists fought hard to protect the speakers, and the police tried to restore order, but the police were thrust aside by the anti-Anarchists, and the Anarchists were forced to run out of the park for their lives, pursued by the mob. Samuels succeeded in getting away unharmed but hundreds of his Anarchist audience had their clothing torn from their backs, and many of them received cuts and bruises which they will carry for some time.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GERMANY'S BIG MAN.

What Bismarck Has Been Saying and Doing Lately.

Berlin, May 1.—Prince Bismarck was exceptionally gallant at the reception of the women from the Duchy of Berg on Thursday. He shook hands with every member of the deputation, gave her a rose and his autograph and invited her to visit Friedrichsruhe again. He spoke at length with one of the deputation concerning his life in the Saxon forest. He never felt so lonely when wandering around his trees, he said, as he had felt throughout the thirty years which he had passed in the big cities, in court and in parliament. The forest's solitude must have a soothing influence upon Germans, he thought, as the German rangers were the happiest and most contented people in the world, while the German politicians were without exception dissatisfied and miserable. He had always wished to pass the last ten years of his life in rural quietude. When he was in office the temptation to leave the hurly-burly of politics for a long rest in the country had almost overpowered his sense of duty. In 1877, for instance, he had been so worried by intrigue and opposition that he was absolutely in earnest when he asked the old emperor to let him retire.

The prince's speech to the deputation concerned present politics only indirectly. On the subject of Prussian particularism he said: "Most of those in the west agree with the people on the Rhine, but in east Prussia particularism still has a strong hold. Many east Prussians cannot forgive me. It is for the best, however, that we are 50,000,000 Germans instead of 5,000,000 Prussians. Presently my fellow Prussians will comprehend that with 10,000,000 Prussians Frederick William III. was unable in 1815 to bring his kingdom into line with the great powers. In the course of time the east Prussians will realize that things have bettered for them since 1866."

Bismarck has grievously offended the Liberals by his exceptional courteousness to the Conservatives. He telegraphed on Friday to Count Zu Limburg-Stirum, thanking him for the birthday congratulations sent by the Conservative groups in the reichstag, and adding: "Please bring my thanks to the notice of our political friends."

It was only last week that the National Liberal deputies were in Friedrichsruhe, and in view of their party's prolonged co-operation with the old chancellor they object to being classed with his political opponents. Several National Liberal journals construe Bismarck's dispatch as indicating his relapse into his old feudalistic position.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Lungs of Canadian Cattle Still Bother Britishers.

London, May 1.—In the house of commons to-day James Rochfort Maguire asked the government concerning the proposed examination of the lungs of Canadian cattle to be slaughtered at the port of landing. Rt. Hon. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, said that the examination would be begun on May 16. The results would be submitted to him, and he would then decide whether it would be proper to allow cattle to be imported alive.

Sir Edward Clarke, Conservative, moved an amendment to the registration bill that the house declines to proceed with a bill altering the entire elective system of the country unless the measure shall contain proposals to redress the existing unequal distribution of electoral power. The aim of the amendment is to reduce the representation of Ireland, the west of England and the outlying part of Scotland, and increase the membership of London, the Midlands and Lancashire, which mainly return members opposed to the present government.

COXEY'S CRUSADE.

The Commonweal Demonstration Ends in a Fizzle.

Washington, May 1.—Jacob S. Coxey's much advertised demonstration on behalf of the "Commonweal of Christ," in favor of good roads, etc., ended in a fizzle, quite as ridiculous as the principles enunciated by the leaders of the movement. All told about 600 men of the originally promised 300,000 men, marched up the Capitol hill and marched down again. In this 600 were included all the unemployed of the capital who could be drummed into support of the movement after weeks of effort on the part of Coxey's local agent, and encouraging speeches in the senate from Populist senators. The local contingent dispersed after the Capitol fiasco was over, and only the original 300 marched down into the newly selected camp ground near an open sewer canal condemned as an unhealthy resting place by the health officers. There they have been placed on exhibition by their leader, who has taken out a license to charge gate money for admission to the camp and privilege of hearing his lecture. Coxey himself has studiously courted martyrdom, but was careful to shield himself from personal harm behind his wife's petticoats and the presence of an infant child, was contemptuously turned loose after he had supposed he had secured his purpose of being arrested. His burly Lieut. Brown, who deliberately attempted to force access through the Capitol grounds to the steps of the Capitol to sustain Coxey in his effort to speak, and the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, Christopher Columbus Jones, who went to his assistance, were both landed in the lock-up; Brown, with a damaged head from a police clubbing, and without his befeathered hat.

The Samoa Situation.

Sydney, N. S. W., May 1.—Hon. Sir George Dibbs, prime minister, has telegraphed to the prime minister of Victoria, Hon. J. B. Patterson, saying that New South Wales is in favor of the proposal of Samoa being placed under the sole protection of Great Britain rather than under the control of a colony, which perhaps would have no power enforce its orders. The colony that Sir George refers to is New Zealand, which recently suggested that it be entrusted with the administration of Samoan affairs.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal
Have You Tried It?

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of the Events of the Great Republic.

Washington, D. C., May 1.—The dispatch from La Crosse, Wis., stating that Archbishop Satolli, the apostolic delegate, had ordered that English be the language of all Catholic cathedral churches in America, is regarded by high officials of the church here as liable to lead to a misapprehension. The "services" of the Catholic church are conducted the world over in Latin as being an unchangeable language, but the "sermons" are directed to be preached in the language of the people of each nation.

A Cingalese Pioneer Dead.

The oldest settler in Ceylon is dead, age unknown. It was a tortoise, famed in history, having been brought to Ceylon by the Dutch previous to the capture of the island by the British. It had for the greater part of its life resided at Uplands, but in consequence of some graving dock operations now going on there, it was a short time ago removed to Victoria Park, where it died from indigestion, caused by change of food. The deceased's shell is 4 ft. 6 in. in length, its entire measurement from snout to tail being fully six feet. The species to which it belongs is now nearly extinct, being only found at the present day in Aldabra Island, to the north of Madagascar.

Hood's Cured After Others Failed

Scrofula in the Neck—Bunches All Gone Now.

Sangerville, Maine.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Gentlemen:—I feel that I cannot say enough in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For five years I have been troubled with scrofula in my neck and throat. Several kinds of medicines which I tried did not do me any good, and when I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla there were large bunches on my neck so sore that I could not bear the slightest touch. When I had taken one bottle of this medicine, the soreness had gone, and before I had finished the second the bunches had entirely disappeared." BLANCHE ATWOOD, Sangerville, Maine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Unwritten Law in the Best Society

For Dinners, House Parties, Afternoon Receptions and Five o'Clocks, the necessary, nay, the indispensable adjunct to the correct repast is

Chocolat-Menier?

Only Vanilla Chocolate of highest grade, is manufactured by MENIER—Beneficial even for the most delicate.

Can be taken just before retiring.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER. ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 60 MILLION POUNDS. If he hasn't it on sale send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John St., Montreal, Que.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists Victoria.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION

BRITISH SHIP "ARCHER,"

Thursday, May 10th, 11 a.m.

On account of whom it may concern.

I am instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria, B. C.:

The hull of the iron ship Archer, 100 A 1 at Lloyd's; 730 tons register, length 189 ft., beam, 32 ft., depth, 18.7, as she now lies dismasted in Esquimalt Harbor.

ALSO—New and old ropes, 2 sails, tarpaulins, chronometers, compasses, barometers, ship's boat, flags, blocks, hemp canvass, telescopes, charts, sailing directions, side and riding lights, tools, etc. etc.

G. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Sale, House and Lot,

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 11 A.M.

I will sell at my Salesroom, Wharf street, under the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed by Samuel Edmunds Field, dated Sept. 22, '90, and Jan. 29, '91, respectively; all that piece or parcel of land known as Lot 60 being a subdivision of lots 22, 24, 25, Fernwood Estate, as per map, 262, L. R. Office The said property has a frontage on North Pembroke Street of 152 ft. 8 in. and 114 ft. on Belmont Avenue, more or less. There is a good dwelling house on this property.

For particulars apply to Davie, Pooley & Luxton, 47 Langley street, Mortgagee's Solicitors, or to

GEO. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION MORTGAGE SALE

Thursday, 3rd May, 1894

at 11 o'clock a.m.

I have been instructed to sell at my salesrooms, Wharf street, Victoria. Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, dated 14th October, 1892, registered in the Victoria Land Registry Office, in Charge Book Vol. II, Fol. 413, No. 13,500 B. certain lands situated on Carr street, James Bay District, and comprising all that piece or parcel of land known and described as sub-division Lots numbers 12 and 13, of Section VI. Beckley Farm, as shown on the sub-division plan deposited in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, and numbered 229. There is a good two-story dwelling house on the said lots, with nice garden. The property is desirably situated.

Terms of Sale—One-third cash, balance at 8 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to Arthur Robertson, 6 Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., or to

a24-10t G. BRYNES, Auctioneer.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.

Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST AFTER MANHOOD

Constipation, Dizziness, Failing Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and develops and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Premature ness means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness, barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialist of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Nickle Alarm Clocks $1.10.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES

Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on the 15th day of June, 1894, for the purchase of Debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $50,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000 each, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of May, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England, New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at 4 1-2 per cent. from the 1st of May, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Electric Lighting By-Law, 1894" with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1894. ap15-td

$50 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons destroying or injuring the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office, 23rd January, 1894. j24

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Second Street, between Kings Road and Bay Street is closed to public traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., April 14.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 20th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvements in the city.

If not delivered at residence please call at postoffice for same.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT, City Assessor.

NOTICE.

Third Street, between King's Road and Bay Street, will be closed to traffic until further notice.

E. A. WILMOT, mr31-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

The Public Library and Reading Room, City Hall, will be closed during repairs until further notice.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., April 23, 1894.

CITY OF VICTORIA.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the purpose of hearing all complaints against the Assessment of 1894 as made by the Assessor of the City of Victoria will be held at Council Chambers, City Hall, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 30th day of May, 1894, at 10 o'clock a.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

Victoria, B. C., April 23rd, 1894.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE, 188 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. a19-tf

SING KEE,

24 Herald Street, Victoria, B. C.

Intelligence Office.

All kinds of Chinese Labor supplied at short est notice. Contracts taken m1-tf

FAITHFUL SUPPORTERS.

British Columbia Members Keep Closely Within the Government Ranks.

Their Votes Recorded for the Prevention of Sworn Examination of Witnesses.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, April 23.—There were two divisions in the house during the past week. One was on a motion put by Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, to the effect that timber and Indian lands should be sold by public auction. This, he said, would prevent such cases as that of Mr. Rykert, who had bought a limit for $316 and sold it within a few months for $50,000. Mr. Haslam, of British Columbia, not only voted but spoke against the motion. He voted for the amendment of Mr. Daly, which was to the effect that the limits be sold by public competition. Mr. Mara also voted for the amendment. Neither Col. Prior nor Mr. Earle voted.

The other vote in the house was on the motion of Mr. Mulock to examine witnesses on oath before the public accounts committee, and the amendment of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper that only in certain cases when it seemed advisable should such examinations take place on oath. The division in this case took place on Thursday, on the first mentioned case on Monday. To prevent any misunderstanding as to what the resolution and the amendment really are, I will give them here, as the matter will not be lost sight of by the people, even should the politicians, on one side of the house, at any rate, deem it otherwise.

This is Mr. Mulock's resolution: "That in accordance with the resolutions adopted unanimously by the house in the sessions of 1891 and 1892, it is desirable that any witnesses called before the select standing committee on public accounts be examined under oath or affirmation touching any matter coming before it."

The amendment of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper reads: "That, while not considering it expedient to oblige the committee of the house to examine under oath or affirmation all persons who may be examined before committees, the house is willing to grant any committee authority to examine witnesses under oath or affirmation whenever it may appear that by so doing the committee may be aided in examination of matters coming before committees."

During the sessions of 1891 and 1892 the public accounts committee had power to examine witnesses under oath. On both occasions there were no obstacles put in the way of granting these privileges. The result was that the revelations made by the committee not only startled Canada, but the civilized world as well. Great good was the result as far as the civil service was concerned. But the government does not want any more of this. If they had nothing to hide they would not fear the result. To prevent the free examination of witnesses it was necessary to go back on what parliament had done twice in succession. So it will be seen how important the government deems it to be to prohibit that system which had turned out to be so successful in the years mentioned.

The timber limit vote was a small affair and the government was sure of carrying its point. The vote on the other matter was of far greatr importance, and accordingly Lieut.-Col. Prior was on hand to see that the very laudable resolution of Mr. Mulock was defeated. He could have no personal interest in it beyond his anxiety to support the ministers who were afraid lest any of their misdoings might be brought to light. Mr. Earle was also present and voted against the free examination of witnesses on oath, as did also Mr. Mara. Mr. Haslam is constant in season and out of season in support of the government, and he was again present and voted for the amendment of the minister of marine. Mr. Barnard was present for the first time in the house, and also voted with the administration, just as he does upon all other occasions. So that from those votes British Columbia does not want expedition in bringing boodlers to time. SLABTOWN.

OCEAN PASTURES.

The Curious Story of the Menhaden and the Fish of Prey.

The sea has its pasturage as has the land, but the herbage is of the animal, not the vegetable, kingdom; its areas are shifting and variable, not fixed or stationary, says an eastern exchange. Shoreward over its immense expanse occasionally appear those marine oases that vary in extent, character and composition. Notable among them is that formed of various small mollusks and crustacea of the polar regions, called by whalemen "brit" or "whalefeed," which is a veritable mass of floating fodder. Backward and forward through its densely comparted fields rushes with widely gaping jaws the great Arctic whale, engulfing vast quantities.

Similar to this pabulum in use and apparent purpose is the familiar menhaden of our coast. Like the grasses of the far-rolling prairie they are three in number, and like them they transmute the raw material of the soil into fit and assimilable substances for the multitude of other forms of life. The menhaden seeks the bottom of estuaries and adjacent waters, where gather deposits of salt, and gorging itself with the soft, clayey slime, it extracts therefrom the organic material brought down from the uplands.

In all soil nourishing vegetation organic matter is contained, which is readily taken up by the roots of the growing plant and diffused as the sap through its substance. Its solubility, however, readily exposes it to drainage into water courses, thereby finding its ultimate passage, with grosser material, to the sea, in whose quiet waters it is deposited. For the better assimilation of this organic deposit the menhaden's mouth is furnished with hundreds of fine bristles, which enable it to strain its food after the manner of the Arctic whale. A closure of its toothless jaws forms a natural colander, whereby the coarser are separated from the finer particles, which latter only are swallowed. Inasmuch as the larger portion of the catch of menhaden is converted into fertilizing material, it thus follows that they restore to the land a measure of its loss, the continuance of which infers the reversion of the substance of the menhaden so utilized to that bourne of all submarine material, the ever hungry, the all devouring sea.

Upon the land the plant is the dominant, the animal the subsidiary form of life, of all of which latter the former is, directly or indirectly, the support. The vegetation of the ocean, however, is very limited in extent and adaptation to the sustenance of its finny occupants, for, with perhaps the exception of the nearly extinct manistee, there is hardly a marine creature whose subsistence is mainly or directly derived therefrom.

In variety and extent the animal life of the ocean is overwhelming in its immensity, and immeasurably beyond that existing on the land. In all its varying depths, and in its every latitude, it teems with animate creatures. In its lower profound, where eternal darkness reigns; in its shallows, in its middle depths, in the regions of eternal ice, and beneath the equator's burning sun, its waters swarm with the larger and the lesser, the lower and the higher forms of marine life. The land affords no measure of comparison. It has its bare and sun-scorched deserts, its silent stretches of barren ice and snow, but the sea has no waste places; its every drop is possessed of some measurement of life. Only upon its surface does the land support its own, but in the ocean's remotest depths are found strange creatures, with structures adapted to the enormous pressure they sustain.

The upper stages of this vast and varied scale of being are mainly dependent upon the lower, as upon the land the animal is supported by the vegetable world. Chief among the marine instrumentalities of life or converters of raw material into alimentary substance, are the cuttlefish, or shell fish, but of like contributory character is the menhaden. The need, therefore, of its existence in swarming myriads is readily appreciated and renders credible statements that otherwise would seem too marvellous for belief. In the opinion of competent authorities the number of menhaden annually destroyed by other fish along our coast exceeds in weight that of the entire human population of the globe, and yet the surviving multitude is impressive in its vastness.

The menhaden renders subsistence to every predatory fish that inhabits its waters. Bonitos, dogfish, whiting, cod, bass and weakfish feed abundantly upon him, but do not work the ruthless slaughter of the bluefish. Sharks and some species of whale accomplish a terrible destruction, as do also halibut and porpoises. Swordfish and bayonet fish dart madly through the schools, striking right and left with their powerful weapons and feeding voraciously. The tuny, or albicore, a fish sometimes attaining a length of twelve or fifteen feet, rush with terrible swiftness through the swarms of helpless menhaden, raging about like demons, scattering them in every direction and flinging hundreds in the air with their powerful tails.

But of all these dire enemies no single species works the dire destruction of the bluefish, the wolf of the sea. Dashing into a terrified school he snaps right and left, rending and tearing, sometimes chopping in half and at other times just snipping off a mere chip, but always destroying more than he eats. His path is a stream of blood and fragmentary fish, and the consequent smoothing of the sea by the exuding oil form the familiar "slicks" so often observed upon the summer seas. Such smooth areas remain often for weeks, ghastly reminders of the carnage of this relentless sea butcher, who is credited with frequently disgorging what he eats that he may the better continue his devastation.

From the foregoing it is evident that the menhaden is to be considerd as mere fodder; his mission is to be eaten; he exists only for others. The maintenance of his species in such extraordinary, but nevertheless necessary, abundance, must therefore be due to exceptional causes, and of such there are two. One of these is the amplitude and certainty of the menhaden's food, for that, not the multitude of its enemies, is, as Darwin well observes, the main factor of determining the abundance of a species.

The other cause arises from the unusual opportunity of development afforded its spawn by reason of the time and place of its deposit. The menhaden ovary contains 150,000 eggs, and it has long been recognized that a larger proportion must develop than is the case with most fishes, but until lately the locality and period of its reproductive process remained a mystery, although it was believed that the bred in the depths of the sea, where propagation was more secure. It seems, however, as announced by the United States food commissioner at the recent convention, that they spawn late in the fall in brackish estuaries and creeks along the entire coast line. This conclusion is the result of the researches of two government investigators who for the last two years have been engaged therein.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

A CLEVER KLEPTOMANIAC.

An Unusually Severe Case Visited on Italian Professor.

There lately called upon Professor Caesar Lombroso of the University of Turin a well dressed, pleasant mannered young man, who represented that his wife was the victim of an extreme case of leptomania, public shops, private houses, her own house even, being open fields to her in which to lay hands on the belongings of others.

Previous medical treatment had failed; the aid of the great doctor was solicited. By appointment the patient, a beautiful and engagingly frank young woman, was brought to Lomboroso's office the next day. But while consultation was in progress between the distressed husband and the doctor they detected the fair patient appropriating a gold statuette and a photograph framed in brilliants, and finally, in the act of bidding the doctor good-day, she relieved him of a valuable scarf pin.

In an aside the distressed husband said: "You see for yourself how possessed she is with the thieving instinct. I will bring you back all the missing articles to-morrow at any hour you may appoint, when you will kindly give me your opinion of the case and advise me what to do."

The failure of the heart-broken man to appear with the valuables on the morrow and the fact that a fair proportion of the physicians of the south of France and the most of Italy are also patiently waiting to advise him how to treat his afflicted wife, who "borrowed" valuables of them also, leads Dr. Lombroso to the conviction that this was another of the most unique cases of kleptomania yet brought to his notice.

A BY-LAW

To Raise $25,000.00 to Acquire the Land and Improvements of the British Columbia Agricultural Association for Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Purposes.

Whereas by a by-law of the Corporation of the City of Victoria finally passed on the 9th day of December, A.D. 1892, and numbered 140, there was granted to the British Columbia Agricultural Association by the said Corporation, the sum of $25,000 to aid and assist the said Association in its building operations;

And whereas the said sum of $25,000 has been duly expended on the erection of suitable and necessary exhibition buildings on the lands of the said Association in accordance with the terms and conditions of of the said by-law;

And whereas there was expended by the said Association upon its lands, and improvements thereon, a further sum of $20,000 obtained by loan secured by mortgage upon the said lands and improvements;

And whereas the said Association is indebted to various persons and firms in a further aggregate sum of about $5,000.

And whereas the said Association is organized not for the purpose of any private or individual profit or gain, but for the protection and advancement of the agricultural, mechanical and industrial interests of the province, and more particularly of those interests as associated with the trade and prosperity of the City of Victoria;

And whereas for the more effectual carrying out of the objects of the said association, it is deemed expedient and advisable that the Corporation of the City of Victoria, should purchase, hold and manage the lands and buildings of the said Association.

And whereas the said Association has applied to the said Corporation for further aid in carrying out its said objects and it has been agreed that upon payment by the said Corporation, of the said mortgage debt of $20,000 and the said sum of $5,000, the said Association shall and will grant and convey to the said Corporation in fee simple the lands and premises of the said Association, hereinafter particularly described for the purpose of holding agricultural and industrial exhibitions;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $25,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,280 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-14th of a mill in the dollar for paying such debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $25,000 currency or sterling money at the rate of $4.86 2-3rds to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised, or received, to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the objects hereinbefore recited;

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed, and issued for such sums as may be required not exceeding however the sum of $25,000 either in currency or sterling money (at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000 or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

Sec. 3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in fifty years from the said date at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

Sec. 4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof which interest shall be payable half yearly at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debenture or coupon.

Sec. 5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or in the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $1,125, and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity there shall be raised annually the sum of $164.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of payment of the said sum in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-14th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or land and improvements in the City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them.

Sec. 8. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

Sec. 9. The said Association shall immediately after this by-law shall have received the assent of the ratepayers of the Municipality of the City of Victoria, and before the said Corporation shall have paid the said mortgage debt or other debts or any portion thereof, make and execute a proper conveyance to the said Corporation of all those parcels of lands described as follows: All those certain parcels or tracts of land, situate in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, being composed of the North Westerly three and thirty-eight one-hundredths (3 38-100) acres of sub-division 10 (ten) of section twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the Eastern boundary of said section, twenty-eight (28) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2018) feet south from the north east corner of said section twenty-eight (28); thence south two hundred and forty one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) along said eastern boundary; thence west and parallel to the southern boundary of the Driving Park, five hundred and ninety eight (598) feet to a road hereinafter described; thence north along the east side of said road, two hundred and forty one feet nine inches, (241 ft. 9 in.) to the Driving Park; thence east along the southern boundary of the Driving Park six hundred and twenty (620) feet to the point of commencement, and more particularly delineated on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the 18th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, between John Sylvester Bowker, of the City of Victoria aforesaid, and Mary Bowker, his wife, of the one part, and the said mortgagors and trustees of the other part and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid on the 2nd day of September, A. D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13 (thirteen) folio twenty-nine (29) as number 12,560 a, together with the right of way over and along the road fifty feet wide running north from the Cadboro Bay Road to sub-division eleven (11) of section twenty-eight (28) along the western boundary of the hereinbefore described piece or parcel of land as the same is now used and traveled, and that certain piece or parcel of land commencing at a point on the western boundary of section sixty-one (LXI) Victoria District, two thousand and eighteen (2,018) feet from the north west corner thereof; thence two hundred and forty-one feet nine inches (241 ft. 9 in.) south along the said western boundary of section sixty-one (XLI); thence at a deflection angle of ninety two degrees seventeen minutes to the left two hundred and sixty-seven feet eight inches (267 ft. 8 in.) to the western side of Cadboro Bay Road, thence two hundred and forty-two feet six inches (242 ft. 6 in.) north along the western side of the said road; thence west two hundred and eighty one feet eight inches (281 ft. 8 in.) to the point of beginning, containing in all one and fifty two one hundredths (1 52-100ths) acres more or less as shown on the map or plan attached to a certain indenture made the third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety one, between William Henry Thistle of the said City of Victoria, of the one part, and the said mortgagors of the other part, and registered in the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid, on the 2nd day of November, A.D. 1891, in Absolute Fees Book, vol. 13, folio 110 as number 12,734 a, together with all buildings, fixtures, commons, ways, profits, privileges, rights, easements, and appurtenances to the said hereditaments belonging or with the same or any part thereof held or enjoyed or appurtenant thereto, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand of the mortgagors and of the trustees, in, to and upon, the same premises, together with all improvements, etc., thereon or appurtenant thereto, and deliver the same in escrow to the Bank of British North America, at the City of Victoria, to be delivered to the said Corporation, when and so soon as the said Corporation shall have paid and satisfied the said mortgage debt and other debts as aforesaid to an amount not exceeding however the said amount of $25,000 or such other sum as may be realized from the sale of the said debentures.

Sec. 10. The Corporation of the City of Victoria, may upon such terms and conditions as to it may seem just and reasonable grant to the said British Columbia Agricultural Association or to any other Association, Society or Company, having for an object among others the holding of agricultural exhibitions, the use of the said lands, buildings and premises, but the said Corporation in respect of such exhibition, shall in no way be liable for any debts, expenses, expenditures, losses or damages, incurred or sustained by any such association, society or company, holding such exhibition, or by any person or persons attending or exhibiting any article or thing at such exhibition.

Sec. 11. This by-law shall before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, 1894.

Sec. 12. This by-law may be cited as "The Exhibition Loan By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council this 27th day of April, 1894.

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office.
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

For Granting Aid to the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital.

Whereas the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital have applied to the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the sum of $35,000 to aid the said hospital in paying off its indebtedness.

And whereas the Corporation of the City of Victoria has determined to grant such aid by donating to the said hospital the sum of $35,000;

And whereas the said Corporation is authorized to make such grant by subsection 13 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892;

And whereas for the purpose aforesaid, it is intended to raise the said sum of $35,000 by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the said City;

And whereas it will require the sum of $1,905 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest,

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 1-10th of a mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed, except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council;

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $35,000 currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 dollars to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the sum of $35,000 either in currency or sterling money, (at the rate of $4.86 2-3rd to the one pound sterling,) as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid), and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, A.D. 1894.

10. This by-law may be cited as "The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital aid By-Law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 27th of April, A.D. 1894

NOTICE.

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Public Market Building, Cormorant street, for North Ward; at Barnes' Building, Bastion Square, for Central Ward, and at No. 27 Government street (east side) for South Ward, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, and that the polls will be kept open between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office.
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

A BY-LAW

To Enable the Corporation of the City of Victoria to raise the sum of $100,000 for Sewerage purposes.

And whereas, for the purpose aforesaid it is intended to raise by way of loan upon the credit of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, the sum of $100,000;

And whereas it will require the sum of $5,136 to be raised annually by rate for the payment of the new debt and interest;

And whereas the whole ratable land and improvements or real property of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria, according to the last revised assessment roll for the year 1893, is $18,511,412;

And whereas it will require an annual rate of 36-100ths of one mill in the dollar for paying such new debt and interest;

And whereas this by-law may not be altered or repealed except with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Be it therefore enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Victoria to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of $100,000 currency money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and with the object hereinafter recited;

2. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause any number of debentures to be made, executed and issued, not exceeding however, the said sum of $100,000, either in currency or sterling money, at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, as may be required, each of the said debentures being of the amount of $1,000, (or its sterling equivalent at the rate aforesaid,) and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof;

3. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of August, 1894, and shall be made payable in 50 years from the said date, either in Great Britain, the United States of America or the Dominion of Canada, as may be designated thereon, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest, and the signature to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half-yearly, at such place either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be expressed in the debentures or coupons;

5. It shall be lawful for the said Mayor to cause the said debentures and the interest coupons, either or both, to be made payable at such place, either in Great Britain, the United States of America, or the Dominion of Canada, as may be desired.

6. For the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the interest on the said debentures during their currency there shall be raised annually the sum of $4,500 and for the purpose of raising annually a certain specific sum for the payment of the debt at maturity, there shall be raised annually the sum of $656.

7. For the purpose of the payment of the said sums, in the next preceding paragraph mentioned, there shall be raised and levied in each year a rate of 1-10th of one mill in the dollar on all the ratable land or improvements or real property in the said City of Victoria, during the continuance of the said debentures or any of them;

8. That it shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council from time to time to purchase any of the said debentures and such debentures shall be so expressed as to entitle the said Council to redeem and purchase the same on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof at any time after twenty-five years from the date of issuance of the said debentures.

9. This by-law shall, before the final passage thereof, receive the assent of the electors of the said Corporation in the manner provided for in the "Municipal Act, 1892," and the amendments thereto, and shall take effect on the first day of August, A.D. 1894.

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WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.
City Clerk's Office.
Victoria, April 27th, 1894.

Argyle House

88 Douglas Street.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

JUST RECEIVED

Ladies' Undervests, 10c. each

1 Case more of those Ladies' Black Seamless Cotton Hose, at 15c. a pair.

White Checked Muslins, 10c. a yard.

Art Muslin, 12 yds. for $1.

Boys' and Girls' Sailor Hats, 20c. each.

Heavy Double Width Serges, 25c. a yard.

Children's Handkerchiefs, 40c. per doz.

J. Horner & Co.

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 50 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalising, prevents blow-holes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, therefore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 500 pounds, or $50 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatsfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
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VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 106 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT. Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe26tf

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE, PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER. Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O. Box 622.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery.

MISS FOX, Teacher of Piano and Harmonium. RESIDENCE—36 Mason street, near Pandora avenue. mar21-1m

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER. Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A.F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary. ja9

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. A. A. BROWN, Secretary. ja9

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. B. SWINERTON, Scribe E.

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1. Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFERDNER, K. of R. & S.

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard st., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join. R. J. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET. L. GOODACRE. Government street, Victoria, B. C., Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 129.

MRS. McGREGOR, MIDWIFE. 137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST, Surgeon Dentist, Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C. Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

JOSEPH SEARS, Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger. Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc. 114 Yates Street.

NOT RESPONSIBLE. BR. SHIP BENMORE. Capt. Scott, from Liverpool. Neither the Captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above named vessel without their written order. R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agents. a25-1m

Teeth Without Plates. By Dr. Findley's new method artificial teeth can be inserted without plates, nothing whatever covers the roof of the mouth, no rubber is used to give a bad taste and interfere with the speech. This system is specially adapted for public speakers, singers, etc., etc. 86 1-2 Government Street.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Kirschberg and Frederick Landsberg, carrying on business under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office, at 133 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved by mutual consent from the date hereof. Mr. Frederick Landsberg will assume all liabilities and collect all assets of the late firm, and will continue the business on his own account under the name and style of the Victoria Loan Office. Dated 14th April, 1894. SAMUEL KIRSCHBERG. (By his attorney in fact, Frederick Landsberg). FREDERICK LANDSBERG. Witness—S. Perry Mills. a24-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE. ONE NIGHT ONLY; WEDNESDAY, May 2.

The Mendelssohn Quintette Club Concert Company OF BOSTON.

MISS LILA JUEL, prima donna. MR. ANDRE VERDIER, concert master and solo violinist. MR. ARTHUR L. POOLE, second violin. MR. JAS. ROODENBURG, flute and viola virtuoso. MR. THOS. RYAN, solo clarionette and viola. MR. LUDIORG HOFFMAN, solo violoncellist.

Seats, $1, 75c. and 50c. Now on sale at Jamieson's.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly good and competent nurse maid and house maid. References required. Apply 243 Yates street, in the morning. m1-2t

WANTED—A girl to do housework. Call between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. at 120 Blanchard street, cor. of Herald. m1-tf

WANTED—A smart boy for office. Address stating qualifications and salary required, to A. B., Box 147, Victoria.

FEMALE COOK WANTED—Apply to the Matron, Jubilee Hospital. ap16-tf

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. j6m&w

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By an active, healthy, pioneer of British Columbia, employment in any capacity for a few months or longer. Salary little consideration. Apply to H. S., No. 8 Harbor Cottages, Store st. Reference, Lenz & Leiser, Yates street. a30-1w

COMPETENT CLERK, book-keeper, and correspondent, with knowledge of shorthand and languages, offers his services for small salary sufficient to pay living expenses. Address "Steno," Times office. a12-tf

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—On Salt Spring Island, 22 acres under cultivation; good house, barn, outbuildings, etc., stock and implements; must be sold at once; a rare bargain. Howell, Salt Spring, B. C. a30-4t

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A flat of eight furnished rooms. For particulars enquire at 13 Trounce avenue. a26-tf

FOR SALE—Two splendid building lots within twenty minutes' walk from postoffice, close to car track, public school and park; frontage on two streets; price $850 each. Address "Property," Times office. a24-2w

HORSE FOR SALE, price $150; a good buggy horse, thoroughly quiet, does not object to tram cars, steam engines or anything else. Apply at H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt. a25-tf

TO LET.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS to let; use of bath; terms very moderate. Apply 67 Kane street. a24-1m

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let and housekeeping accommodation for married couple. Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior street, James Bay.

PIANOS TO LET—76 Princess avenue. a21-2w

TO RENT—A fine new two story, 6 roomed house; hot and cold water bath; $12 per month; near Dallas road. Apply at 169 Menzies street, or J. Piercy & Co., Yates street. a20-2w

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license; bar and bar fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

TO RENT—Five room, well furnished cottage, desirable location, with large garden; rent $25. Apply at Clarence Hotel.

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 61 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

BOARD AND LODGING.

NICE ROOMS and board. 181 Fort street.

FURNISHED ROOM to-let, also stable and hay loft. Apply 34 Michigan street, James Bay. a30-1w

TO LET For housekeeping, two rooms, furnished, with water. Mrs. Wharton, 15 Caledonia avenue. ap16-1m

MISCELLANEOUS

REPLY TO MR. EVERT—G. G. Bigger will call a meeting at an early date to discuss Insurance, and will meet Mr. Evert on this subject. Due notice will be given of the time and place.

POLLARD vs. BRECKINRIDGE celebrated breach of promise case; Agents Wanted; book ready; history of litigants; illustrated; 500,000 will be sold; prospectus free. W. H. Ferguson Co., Cincinnati, O. a26-5t-eod

WANTED—Party with capital of $1,000 to put in a stock of general merchandise at the best trading point in the province. Liberal inducements to the right party. Address H. P. Palmerston, Boundary Creek, B. C. ap15-1m

HOUSE WANTED—Within about half a mile of the Postoffice; 7 or 8 rooms; must be comfortable, with modern conveniences, etc. Address, giving particulars and stating rent expected, to "Visitor," Times office. mar 16-1w

The Japanese Bazaar. NEW GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER! Porcelains, Baskets, Matting, Curios. T. S. FUTCHER, Importer and Retailer, 41 Fort Street VICTORIA, B. C.

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH, BUTCHER AND PACKER, 72 Yates street. Oc17

Maternity Home (LATE SAMARITAN.) Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Plumerfelt, Gorge Road.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited; At No. 27 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

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The Daily Times.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Thomas Keith, M. P. P., fully deserved the compliment paid him in his nomination as opposition candidate by the Nanaimo meeting yesterday. He has shown himself a steady, reliable and able representative of the workingmen's interest and a persevering worker for the public interest generally. There is no doubt as to Mr. Keith's re-election; the question can be only as to the size of his majority. Mr. McGregor, the government candidate, is personally an estimable and popular man, but he is the candidate of the Davie government and therefore sure of defeat. The keynote of the situation was struck by Mr. Wilson, the only candidate besides Mr. Keith placed in nomination. To quote the Free Press' report:

"Mr. Wilson congratulated the government supporters upon their choice of a candidate. He believed that no one could say anything against him. He (Wilson) had known Mr. McGregor for a long time, and a better man he had never worked under. But that was not all. Mr. McGregor had done his duty to the men and management at the mines, yet that was no reason why he should go to parliament to represent workingmen, when it was known that his party was opposed to the interests of the workingmen. (Applause.) We cannot afford to support him," said Mr. Wilson. "When Mr. McGregor decides to run against our interests we must cut our acquaintance so far as votes are concerned."

When it was known that Mr. Keith had received the majority of the votes his nomination was made unanimous on a motion by Mr. Wilson. The unanimity of the miners and the cordial co-operation between them and the other Nanaimo oppositionists will ensure Mr. Keith's return.

The government forces in New Westminster district are completely demoralized. In Chilliwack the first candidate, Mr. D. McGillivray, has retired in compliance with the wishes of his friends, and S. A. Cawley has been put up for the victim in his place. Mr. Kitchen will have a walk-over. In Dewdney riding the government's friends cannot find a candidate anywhere in their own neighborhood, so they contemplate sending forth a Macedonian cry for Mr. Davie to go over and help them. The premier will probably decline, for the reason that he has his hands more than full of work already. It is a safe prediction that not one government supporter will be returned from the four ridings of New Westminster district and the two cities—a total of eight seats.

Boodle is the watchword on the government side in Vancouver. Hear the World:

During Mr. Horne's term of office the city contributed to the provincial treasury a total revenue of $124,651; while the government expended here during the same period $222,290.52—a showing that is most creditable to Mr. Horne and to the government. Think of the hungry mouths that this two hundred thousand dollars and more fed, of the proportion of it that went into the tills of our business houses, of the assistance it was in time of distress!

Will the government thank its Vancouver organ for so persistently asserting that Mr. Horne persuaded it to spend more money in that city than the city contributed by way of revenue? Is it real kindness on the World's part to excite the suspicion that the money was spent not because the work was needed or with an eye to bettering the public service, but to improve Mr. Horne's chances of re-election? What will the rest of the province say to all this "boodle" talk?

NEW ZEALAND TAXATION

New Zealand's exemption from the depression that has caused so much trouble in other countries has of late been the subject of much comment. It is commonly attributed to the system of taxation adopted by the colony some time ago, which system does not differ materially in principle from the single tax scheme. Attention has been called anew to the New Zealand plan by a report sent to Washington by United States Consul Connolly, at Auckland, who gives an elaborate description of the system and its workings. The following summary of the report we take the liberty of borrowing from a contemporary:

The present direct taxes of New Zealand consist of a land tax and an income tax. Of these, the land tax brought in one million and a half dollars last year and the income tax three hundred last year and the income tax $365,000. There is no personal property tax, or on real estate improvements under value of fifteen thousand dollars. Nobody whose property is not worth over two thousand five hundred dollars pays any taxes at all. All holders of unimproved land worth over twenty-five thousand dollars are subjected to graduated taxes in addition to the ordinary land tax. This supplementary tax begins at a little over one-twentieth of one per cent. and gradually increases to .83 of one per cent. on estates valued at $1,050,000 or over. In addition to all this persons who have lived outside of the colony for three years or more are subject to an increase of 20 per cent. in their land taxes for absenteeism.

The income tax is levied on all incomes which, after deducting returns from mortgages, rents and the use of land, exceed fifteen hundred dollars. The result of these exemptions is that there were only 3448 income taxpayers last year, and 330 firms and corporations paid nearly two-thirds of the $365,000 received from this source.

Except from the income tax and a revenue tariff, New Zealand is practically living under the single tax, and yet, curiously enough, Mr. Connolly says that the country farmers look upon the single tax with horror. They are substantially living under the thing, to their great advantage, but they could not endure the name.

The results of the new system of taxation have been so favorable that at the late general election, held November 29, 1893, the voters, to quote Mr. Connolly, "in the most pronounced manner demonstrated their appreciation of what has been done for them by electing those to whom they owe so much with the largest majority ever given in New Zealand." Encouraged by this success the government is preparing for further advances on the same lines. The graduated tax is already having its effect in breaking up great estates. Six proprietors hold improved land valued at $12,813,900, while fourteen hold property worth $27,690,245, and the value of unimproved land held in tracts of 5000 acres and upward amounted in 1892 to $272,360,875. "Now," remarks Consul Connolly, "many of the immense estates are being freely offered to the government at their taxable value, while some are being cut up in suitable farms and offered at public auction."

As to the general effects of the change in system on the public affairs of New Zealand Mr. Connolly is quite pronounced. "In a very short time," he says, "the incidence of taxation has been almost entirely changed—always a most hazardous undertaking, because of its tendency to disturb existing values and disarrange business enterprise." And further:—

Here reforms have been introduced which have revolutionized the old system without affecting, at least to any appreciable extent, existing interests. It is true that there were many who, through the public press, in the halls of legislation and the highways and byways of the country, proclaimed their belief that the changes in the incidence of taxation would surely involve the country in financial ruin; but subsequent events conclusively demonstrated how ill-founded were their apprehensions. The most determined opposition to the "new taxation" came from the moneyed institutions, loan companies and the owners of vast landed estates. It was found however, as soon as the new system became law and was thoroughly established and fully understood, that instead of involving the colony in ruin it had exactly the contrary effect. The credit of the colony in London (which is, of course, the centre of financial operations so far as the colonies are concerned) increased to an unprecedented degree. New Zealand's credit is better to-day on the London money market than is that of any other colony in Australasia.

The civilized world will watch with interest the future working of a system which has apparently done so much for this progressive colony. It is noteworthy that while such capable and impartial witnesses as Lord Onslow and Consul Connolly have testified to the benefits gained from the system no disinterested observer has come forward to offer evidence against it.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We could not very well put up with our neighbor's elephantine efforts at wit—albeit they are doubtless rather painful exhibitions for its readers—if it did not seek its occasion through falsehood. Here is a specimen of one of those nicely covered up untruths in which the Colonist so freely indulges:—

The department which strains at the gnat—school trustee—ought in its opinion to swallow the camel—the member of the legislative assembly—without an effort, for the unanswerable reason that a gnat is not a camel.

The Times expressed no such opinion as is credited to it in this sentence, and therefore the fine irony is altogether spoiled. We feel rather sorry to be obliged to destroy so beautiful a piece of wit, but regard for the truth constrains us.

Mr. Davie believes in the motto:—"Tell a lie and stick to it." At Alberni he was careful to repeat the falsehood of which he made use at Englishman's River in regard to the question of representation. Is a man who respects not the truth fit for the premiership of a province?

American.

Kansas City, May 2.—The grand jury returned indictments against thirteen men who participated in the recent election riots here. The indictments are equally divided between Catholics and A. P. A. men.

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and moustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The Watford public school has been burned. Loss $4,000; insurance $2,000.

The Conservatives of East Durham have nominated W. A. Fallis, of Cavan, for the legislature.

W. T. Samuels & Co., hatters and furriers, Montreal, have assigned. Liabilities over $64,000.

The Ontario and Rainy River Railway company has been granted $3,000 a mile by the Ontario legislature.

The name of Hon. John Carling has been struck from the provincial voters' lists for London on the ground that he is a resident of Ottawa.

Dwight L. Moody will visit Toronto in September and hold meetings in the new Massey hall on the invitation of the Ministerial association.

Miss Maud Hamilton, only daughter of Inland Revenue Inspector Hamilton, was married at Belleville to Dr. E. H. McLean, of Revelstoke, B.C.

At the Toronto spring assizes the grand jury brought in a verdict finding John Ker guilty of having counterfeits in his possession, but acquitting him on the charge of making them.

The Grand Trunk authorities state that within the last three weeks 1,000 men employed in the repair department have been dismissed in the effort to equalize expenses and revenue.

John Archer, aged 23, was drowned in the Otonabee river at Peterboro' yesterday by the upsetting of his canoe. Archer recently returned from England, where he had been pursuing his studies at Oxford.

The safe in the store of John Dewar & Son, of St. George, N. B., was blown open and $300 stolen. Most of the money belonged to the Baptist church, Dewar being treasurer.

Rev. James Carmichael, M. A., for the past twelve years pastor of the Presbyterian church in Norwood, is dead, aged 64. He was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and graduated at Queen's university, Kingston.

Hon. A. S. Hardy will likely receive little, if any opposition during the forthcoming elections. W. S. Campbell, the Brant county treasurer, the only man who would have given him a tight run, has decided not to oppose him.

The Ontario crop bulletin for April says: "Should another week or two of unpropitious weather prevail most of the crops will have to be ploughed or resown. The great fall wheat counties along Lake Erie send rather discouraging reports."

A contract has been signed by the Philadelphia Engraving Company, of Philadelphia, to erect a smelting works plant in Hamilton for a local company. The contract price is $360,000, and the works are to be in runnig order by the 1st of January next.

Col. Turnbull, of the Toronto cavalry school, has resigned, owing, it is understood, to a misunderstanding with Gen. Herbert over some stores which went astray. Turnbull went to Ottawa, and, after an interview with Herbert, returned to Toronto, put on his uniform and appeared on parade, and then wrote out his resignation, which went to Ottawa yesterday.

Charles Maxwell, a commercial traveller, of Montreal, has been arrested on a charge of making a ruffianly assault upon a woman named May Maxwell, with whom he had been living. Maxwell had been arrested for assaulting the woman, and after paying his fine left the court room, and meeting the woman on the street threw a bottle of vitriol in her face, inflicting terrible injuries.

At the McGill convocation the degree of D. C. L. was conferred on D. McMaster, Q. C., the well known lawyer of Montreal. Vice-President Johnson delivered a short address, in the course of which he announced that three of McGill's most generous benefactors had contributed $50,000 each, making $150,000 in all, for the superannuation fund. The names are Sir Donald A. Smith, W. C. McDonald and J. H. R. Molson.

As a result of the attack made in the Ontario legislature by Whitney of Dundas on the position occupied by Hon. Mr. Bronson, who is an extensive licensee of the government timber limits, and yet has for a long time occupied a seat in the house and in the cabinet, Sir Oliver Mowat introduced a bill to remove all doubts as to the right of a timber license holder to sit in the house and providing that in future such members shall not vote on questions affecting their interests.

The overflow of the St. Albans river caused damage amounting to $500,000. The house of David Gaulthier is completely buried in a mass of earth, and its occupants, four in number, are in the house. They are supposed to be dead.

It has been found that the company, of which Mayor Villenuve is a member, has slot machines in a large number of Montreal saloons, by which in consideration of dropping a coin the lucky one gets a number of cigars. The authorities have decided to take action against the saloons on the ground that such machines permit gambling.

CROPPINGS AND ASSAYS.

Newsy Nuggets Gathered From Nakusp's Only Newspaper.

(Nakusp Ledge.)

About 100 feet of the C. & K. Ry. was washed out this week, causing a slight delay to traffic.

Upwards of 300 men will be employed on the N. & S. R. when track laying commences.

Five hundred tons of ore were shipped from the Trail creek district for the week ending April 6, valued at $25,300.

Eight more men have been put to work on the Mountain Chief. A very rich strike has recently been made in the lower tunnel of this mine.

The steamer Lytton burns sixteen cords of wood on the round trip. It formerly took thirty cords, but by the use of a cut-off a saving of fourteen cords is effected. Wood costs at the river bank $1.75 a cord.

Capt. Fitzstubbs walked into town from New Denver on Saturday. He had a very rough trip, and, as a result was confined to his room at the Leland House for several days. The captain left yesterday for Victoria to obtain medical aid.

Cutting in freight rates to Nelson is being done by the American roads, the latest reduction having been made by the Great Northern railway. The C. P. R. is expected to still further reduce rates.

Revelstoke was startled on Saturday last to ascertain that H. Shaw, postmaster, had been privately married that afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Hardwick, to Miss Lindquist, sister of Capt. Lindquist, late of the steamer Lytton. The happy couple went to Sicamous to spend a short honeymoon, after which they will probably take up their residence at La Porte, a townsite newly laid out by the groom in the Big Bend country.

Extensive development work is to be done on the Budwise, Wakefield and Amazon properties on Woodbury creek, near Ainsworth. They are owned by the Canadian Pacific Mining and Milling Co.

The ownership of the Bon Ton mining property in the Slocan will be determined at the approaching assizes to be held at Nelson. J. W. Dawson and J. W. Barker are the plaintiffs, and Captain Adams, W. H. Brandon and M. P. Adams are the defendants.

Seven men are working in the Lucky Boy mine on Jackson creek. A tunnel has been driven 300 feet, showing an average width of ledge of five feet, principally concentrating ore. The output assays 15 oz. of silver to the ton, with 77 per cent. lead.

There is a well-defined report that one of the leading mining companies in the Slocan purpose establishing a large concentrator on their property for the treatment of their own output during the summer. But more of this will be heard anon.

From Ainsworth comes the information that the Kootenay Mining and Development company, a Minneapolis concern of ample capital, are so satisfied with the returns from their properties at that camp, that they are negotiating for the erection of smelting works close to the mines. Assays have shown the ore to run upwards of 50 per cent. in lead, besides carrying considerable gold and silver. Development work on the mines will be prosecuted with vigor as soon as practicable, when better ideas of the resources will be obtained.

PULLMAN'S SLAVES.

They Object to the Grinding Tyranny of the Millionaire.

Chicago, May 1.—The immense strike which it is rumored would take place at the Pullman car works to-day has not as yet begun to any great extent. This is not so much on account of a lack of provocation, as because of the poor, unorganized state of the men. According to their statements their grievances are manifold. Last year they suffered a big cut in wages, and this, in addition to the many petty tyrannies to which the employees of the palace car magnate have been subjected, has been rankling in the minds of the men ever since. The Pullman company owns every foot of real estate in the manufacturing town of Pullman, which is now a part of Chicago, even the streets having never been dedicated to the public. The employees complain of the high rents charged for the cottages, and claim that if they rent cheaper houses beyond the limits of the company's domain they are sure to lose their places. The work of organization has been going forward at a rapid rate for several months, and even if the present movement miscarries the men will not be discouraged.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

A French Expert's Opinion—Colonial Secretary's Suggestion.

London, May 1.—The correspondence exchanged between the board of agriculture and the colonial office concerning the admission of Canadian cattle into Great Britain, was made public to-day by the board of agriculture. The colonial secretary in his last communication dated April 26, quotes M. Nocard, a French expert on cattle disease, who says that what is known in the western part of the United States as "corn stalk disease," which is only feeble contagious, has often been mistaken for pleuro-pneumonia. M. Nocard, in his report to Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian high commissioner, in September last, declared that the condition of the lungs of the Canadian cattle which had been submitted to him for examination was identical with the condition found in the corn stalk disease.

After calling attention to the fact that there had been no outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia since the alleged outbreak in Canada in 1890, and to the fact that only eight suspicious cases have been found among 300,000 imported cattle, and in view of the evidence furnished by the Canadian government, the colonial secretary says that he cannot admit that Canadian cattle are infected with any other disease than that attributable to hardship and exposure from the pastures to Europe. He expressed the hope that the board of agriculture will finish its special examinations by the middle of June, so as not to interfere with trade.

In conclusion he says he will suggest to the Canadian government the propriety of having all cattle destined for Great Britain suitably marked to the end that suspicious cases may be easily traced to the herd from which they came.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Praeger, Nanaimo, is in the city.

Walter Oakes, the railroad man, is in the city.

T. B. Birmingham has returned from the East.

Rev. H. Webb has returned from the Sound.

Joseph Shearsgreen returned to Vancouver this morning.

Hon. Theodore Davie went over to the Mainland this morning.

E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto Saturday Night, arrived in town last night.

Rev. W. J. Stone, of Clayoose, left for home on the Maude last night.

A. DeWolfe Smith, Westminster; W. T. McGuigan, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas, W. Moresby, Vancouver; Capt. Patterson, E. E. Sheppard, Toronto, are registered at the Driard.

At the Oriental: Wm. Birmingham, Tacoma; Capt. Soule, W. A. McIntosh, Vancouver; W. McGillivray, Sumas; T. M. Jackson, Swallowfield; W. T. Heddle, J. S. Hammond, Nanaimo.

Dr. H. D. Leitch, wife and family went to Toronto yesterday. Dr. Leitch intends to take a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health, and will visit some of the leading schools of medicine in the United Kingdom and on the continent.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal. Have You Tried It?

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents.

NEW WALL PAPERS AND ROOM MOULDINGS AT J. W. MELLORS,
76, 78 & 65 Fort Street. Telephone 406.

COMBS

We have just received a large consignment from Hamburg, Germany. First quality and reasonable prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

Suits, $16; Pants, $4. 101 Douglas st.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The new aviary at the park will be completed next week.

—The Mikado company had a rehearsal at the Victoria theatre last evening.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—Chicken fencing, four feet high, 18 cents per yard, at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The dance which was to have been held in St. James' hall this evening has been postponed.

—The B. C. Cattle Co. has received a consignment of Australian mutton. It will be received regularly in future.

—There will be a special meeting of the British Columbia St. George's Society at Pioneer hall on Friday evening.

—Some handsome dining room furniture, sideboards, tables, chairs, etc., at very moderate prices. We have only just received these goods. Weiler Bros.

—The Mount Baker hotel was opened yesterday under the management of J. A. Virtue. This year the B. C. R. G. A. band will play at the hotel one day each week.

—At the meeting of the Young Ladies' Institute Miss M. Dwyer was elected delegate to the Seventh Grand Council of the order, which will be held in San Francisco on July 2.

—Special services were held in St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, last evening, when prayers were offered for a bountiful harvest. The church vestry meeting will be held to-night.

—There will be a concert at the First Presbyterian church to-night, and an excellent time is promised. Besides the regular programme of solos, duets and recitations there will be several very novel character sketches.

—Miss M. E. Crosby, youngest daughter of J. D. Crosby, of Cornwall, P. E. I., and C. D. Roper of this city, were united in marriage by Rev. E. Robson last evening, at 20 James street, which will be the future home of the couple.

—Twenty men of the Royal Engineers arrived here on board the steamer Premier last evening, having come across the continent on the C. P. R. They are to assist in the fortifications, and marched to the Work Point barracks last night.

—There is to be a new Chinese joss house erected on Government street between Fisgard and Herald streets. It will be two stories high and a frame building. The cost will be about $4,000. It is being built by one of the societies connected with the Yune Wah Co., of San Francisco.

—According to the following dispatch from Washington the United States revenue cutter Oliver Wolcott is to be sent south: Representative Bowers has succeeded in getting the secretary of the treasury to have a revenue cutter stationed at San Diego. The cutter Wolcott will be the first vessel stationed there, and her beat will be from Point Conception to the Mexican line.

—The secretary of the Y. M. C. A. said to-day that one of the best proofs of the fact that times are getting better is the appearance of the reading room of that institution during the day. Lately it was possible to find it crowded from morning till night, but now it is deserted except in the evening. The fact is the former daily habitues of the room are getting work, and come to the room now only for a quiet read and a rest in the evening.

—R. Les Barnes, who has been for the past three years manager of the Bank of British Columbia in this city, left last night for New York, whence he will sail May 19 on the steamer Campania for England, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. He will be absent from Seattle six months, returning about November 1. Besides visiting his parents at Cheltenham, England, he will travel extensively in Europe. During his residence in Seattle Mr. Barnes has made a host of friends, and by close application to business has become one of the most successful bankers in the state. The high standing of the Bank of British Columbia is largely due to Mr. Barnes' good judgment. His numerous friends and the whole business community will wish him a pleasant voyage over halcyon seas and gray for his safe return.

—Prairie State Incubator for sale at McLennan & McFeely's.

—The usual practice of the Choral society will take place this evening in Y. M. C. A. hall.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—You should see our "carpet stock" (for the spring), the largest, best assorted and the very best value your money can buy. Weiler Bros.

—A reception will be given to the ministers of Vancouver Island district at James Bay Methodist church by the ladies of the congregation this evening. "Notes of cheer from all along the line" will be the subject of a number of five minute addresses. There will be music and refreshments and a collection for the superannuation fund of the Methodist church. The president of the Methodist conference will preside. The public are invited. Revs. R. R. Maitland and E. Y. Smith of Nanaimo, Southall of Wellington, Wilkinson of Northfield and Robson of Union arrived by the E. & N. railway to-day to attend the annual district meeting which convenes to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock in the Metropolitan church.

—Perseverance lodge, No. 1, I. O. G. T., met last night and initiated two lady members. After the ceremony the work of installing the following officers for the ensuing quarter was proceeded with: Chief Templar, Sister Hall; Vice Templar, Sister Graham; Superintendent Juv. Sister Townsend; Assistant Secretary, Sister Townsend; Asistant Secretary, Bro. Williams; F. S., Sister McDonald; Treasurer, Sister Parsons; Chaplain, Sister Newbigging; Mar., Sister Murton; D. Mar., Bro. Sinclair; Guard, Sister Morrison; Sent., Bro. Collins; P. C. T., Bro. Russell. A resolution protesting against the proposed treaty between France and Canada for the admission of light wines into this country was passed and a copy will be sent to the city's representatives at Ottawa.

—The funeral of Miss Charlotte A. MacDonald took place this morning from her parents' residence, Victoria West, and was largely attended, particularly by the younger people, by whom the deceased was deeply beloved as a companion and friend. Services were held at the house and grave by Rev. Solomon Cleaver. There were many pretty floral offerings. The pall bearers were: John Creighton, J. T. Muirhead, C. H. Bowes, J. T. Lake, George Elliott and James M. Muirhead. Miss MacDonald was a native of Pictou, N. S., aged 21 years, and a daughter of A. C. MacDonald, foreman of the marine railway. Besides her parents four sisters and two brothers survive her. The young lady died of consumption, the result of a severe cold contracted last year.

—A local fur dealer bought a small lot of sealskins from an Indian a few days ago, paying $10 a skin. This can hardly be taken as an indication of how the market stands or how prices will be this fall. There is a deal of uncertainty about the size of this year's catch, upon which of course prices will largely depend. The closed season will greatly shorten the coast catch of the pelagic fleet, and it is believed that many of the schooners will return from the Russian coast with small catches. However, the increased catch at the islands will go some distance toward making up that shortage. It will thus be seen that it is the veriest speculation to attempt to estimate the size of the catch. A guess ventured is that it will be smaller in the aggregate than that of last year.

—The following is the programme of the Mendelssohn Quintette club at the Victoria theatre to-night:

PART FIRST.

1. Quintette in C. op. ..... Beethoven (Allegro Brillante.)
2. Caro Nome. Air from "Rigoletto" ..... Verdi Miss Lila Juel.
3. Fantaisie for flute ..... Demmersemann Johan Roodenburg.
4. Tema con Variazioni, from quartette in D Minor ..... Schubert
5. Caprice Hongrois. Solo for violin cello ..... Dunkler L. W. Hoffmann.

PART SECOND.

6. Fantaisie for clarinette ..... Ryan Thomas Ryan.
7. Morceau de Bal. Composed for Quintette ..... Louis Gregh
8. Fantaste. For violin, on a Russian Romance ..... Vieuxtemps Andre Versher.
9. Song. "For All Eternity" ..... Mascheroni Miss Lila Juel.
10. Rondo Hongrois. (Gipsy Rondo from the piano trio in G. ..... Haydn (Arranged for Quintette by Thomas Ryan.)

—In view of the coming lecture on theosophy many are asking what theosophy is. A local theosophist offers this clear and understandable information: Theosophy teaches the pre-existence and persistence of the soul (re-incarnation); the reign of law on all planes, physical, mental, spiritual (Karma); the septenary constitution of man; the necessary unity of the race as a fact in nature, entailing altruism as the law of human evolution. It deals with the origin of nature and destiny alike of man and the cosmos; its field embraces philosophy, science, religion, showing concerning the latter how all religions rest on one common substratum, which theosophy reveals and which is of its essence. Essentially theistic, it teaches how man may become conscious of his divine origin, and at last unite with that infinite and eternal being from which all things proceed and to which all must return. The Theosophical society has three objects: 1, to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood of man without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or color. 2, to promote literatures, religions and sciences. 3, the study of Aryan and other Eastern literatures, religions and sciences. 3, to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the psychical powers latent in man.

This is the Last Day But Three
For Three Dollar Cabinet Photos.
SKENE LOWE, 63 Gov't St.

—A grand concert will be given by the Y. P. S. C. E., First Presbyterian church to-night.

—It is probable that a decision will be given in the Levin case by the police commissioners by the end of the week.

—A man who is in the habit of drinking away his earnings will soon appear in the police court to answer a charge of not supporting his wife.

—Dr. Drew, a graduate of New York Medical School, has been admitted to practice in British Columbia. He successfully passed the examination to-day.

—Sergeant Walker arrested William Clarke and Thomas Shea on Herald street this afternoon. They had had a quarrel and were settling the disputed point by a fight.

—The Sea Island salmon cannery, D. J. Munn & Co., owners, is having its capacity doubled, and when completed it will be the largest in the province. The Bon Accord cannery of the same firm has been leased to a firm which is taking sturgeon for the eastern market.

—The special prayer service last evening at St. Luke's, Mount Tolmie, was something of a novelty. Bishop Perrin stated that the St. Luke's and Lake churches are about the only ones here that offer prayer for the success of the seed that is sown. The musical portion of the service was appropriate and impressive.

—Sitting as a stipendiary magistrate Judge Macrae this morning sentenced On Sing to three months' imprisonment for stealing a lot of valuable Chinese clothing from Hong King. Sergeant Langley of the provincial police recovered part of the stolen goods in a pawn shop yesterday, and this morning after being sentenced On Sing took the officer to a place in the woods on the Arm near Point Ellice Bridge, where he had the remainder concealed. The goods were stolen out at Parson's Bridge.

—There was a very pretty wedding at the house of J. T. Pabst, Fort street, on Monday night, when Miss Rita Pabst, of this city, and W. W. Armstrong, of Toronto, were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. P. McF. McLeod, and in the absence of her father J. M. Kellie, M.P.P., gave the bride away. Miss Maude McLeod was bridesmaid, while J. E. Wilson supported the groom. A number of friends were present and congratulations and supper followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong left last evening on a tour. They will reside in Toronto.

—Below is the programme for the entertainment to-night in Philharmonic hall by the Girls' Friendly Society of St. Barnabas' church:

Part I.

Piano duet ..... Misses Turner and Selleck
Quartette .....
Messrs. Eyres, Brown, Lewis and Raynes
Recitation ..... Miss Moore
Club Swinging ..... By seven young ladies
Vocal Solo ..... Mr. E. Mallandaine, jr.
Quartette ..... Male voices
Fancy Scarf Drill. By fourteen young ladies
Tambourine dance and Swing Song .....
..... Misses May and Nellie Todd

Part II.

Exhibition of Fencing .....
Messrs. St. Clair, Doran and Mallandaine
Recitation ..... Miss Turner
Club Swinging ..... Miss Winnie Creech
Quartette ..... Male voices
Farce ..... "Jumbo Jum"
Tableau and Chorus.

The Great Northern strike, which paralyzed 4,100 miles of the system, tied up Uncle Sam's mail, delayed the delivery of thousands of tons of freight, and threw 20,000 men out of work, is at an end. It was settled at a conference of the men and President Hill at St. Paul last night, and at 1.30 this morning Local Agent C. H. Rattray received the following telegram from Traffic Manager Finley:

St. Paul, May 2, 1.33 a.m.

C. A. Rattray, Victoria:

Differences between company and its employes have been adjusted. Complete resumption of traffic at once. Enter the field immediately for traffic to all points on or reached by our lines.

W. W. FINLEY.

—The foreign shipments of coal made by the New Vancouver Coal company during April were as follows:

Date.		Tons.
3	J. B. Brown, San Francisco	2,390
4	Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,511
4	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	42
6	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	61
6	Ship Louis Walsh, Wilmington	2,254
6	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,450
9	Bark Wilna, San Francisco	2,262
10	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	118
10	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	20
10	Bark Alex. McNeil, San Francisco	1,691
11	Str. Wanderer, Port Townsend	45
12	Bark Highland Light, S. F.	1,977
12	Str. Tacoma, Port Townsend	60
14	Bark Sea King, San Francisco	2,316
14	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	30
17	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	26
18	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	50
20	Str. Pioneer, Port Townsend	6
23	Str. Crown of England, San Diego	3,523
24	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	38
26	Str. Montserrat, San Francisco	1,490
26	Str. Bertha, Kodiac, Alaska	662
27	Bark Bundaleer, San Francisco	1,451
28	Bark Carrollton, San Francisco	2,377
29	Str. Sea Lion, Port Townsend	50
30	Str. Tyee, Port Townsend	100
		28,265

General News.

London, May 2.—A fire of unknown origin destroyed the great saw mills of the arsenal at Mourillon last night. Several marines were seriously injured. Loss is a million and a quarter dollars.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Subscriptions Coming In Steadily from all Quarters.

The celebration finance committee met at the city hall last night. A letter from His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney enclosing $25 was received. The money will of course be devoted to the celebration funds. A requisition for $250 from the printing committee was passed, but that for $1,500 from the regatta committee was tabled until it is known how much money will be contributed. Late donations to the fund are as follows:

Lieut.-Governor Dewdney	$25 00
E. G. Prior & Co.	20 00
Delmonico Saloon	20 00
Delmonico Music Hall	12 50
Robert Irving	10 00
R. Porter & Sons	10 00
L. Goodacre	10 00
D. D. McIntosh	10 00
Cochrane & Munn	10 00
George McRae	5 00
Central Drug Store	5 00
Clarence Hotel	5 00
F. Carne, jr.	5 00
F. Carne, sen.	5 00
George H. Maynard	5 00
R. Williams & Co.	5 00
D. VanVolkenburg	5 00

Hawaii and Japan.

The official Gazette published to-day, says the Yokohama Mail of April 17, a notification signed by the Emperor to the following effect:—Imperial Notification No. 41.—The provisions connected with consular jurisdiction in the treaty contracted with the government of Hawaii on the 4th day of the 7th month of the 4th year of Meji (18th August, 1871) have been henceforth declared null and void. Accordingly, from this time forward, the people of Hawaii may travel and reside in any part of the empire, lease houses and storehouses at the place of their residence or carry on legitimate business within the limits of the laws and ordinances which are in force at present, or may afterwards be put in force.

Spring Novelties.

The latest styles in Millinery and Capes at Lansdowne House. J. Partridge.

Marine.

The bark Thermopylae, Captain Winchester, lumber laden for Shanghai, was towed to sea this morning by the tug Active.

The steamer Maude left for Clayoquot and Barclay Sound points last night. She had a large amount of freight and a number of passengers.

The steamer Danube sailed for the north last night.

The collier Wellington will be here Saturday or Sunday to go on the marine railway at Esquimalt. Manager Bullen has everything in readiness for her and the cradle has been lowered to a depth sufficient for her to float into it. The Wellington will not be on the ways very long, as she simply needs cleaning, painting and a few slight repairs.

A revivifying of nature's latent forces occurs every spring. At this time, better than at any other, the blood may be cleansed from the humors which infest it. The best and most popular remedy to use for this purpose is Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Our Rule:

"Do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

In Making Prices

We consider VALUES. It is not a matter of small cost, but of the equivalent of whatever is paid. That is the true estimate of economy.

We Are Governed

By the actual wearing quality of goods in naming prices. A dollar's worth of money for a dollar's worth of wear. Isn't that the better plan?

By Actual Values

In Spring and Summer Clothing for men and boys we hope and expect to retain your confidence, and we now present the

Latest Styles

In Spring Goods for inspection.

W. G. Cameron,
Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

MORRIS'
ORIGINAL
Special Arcadia Mixtures.

Beware of imitations by other tobacconists. The only Leading Tobacconist, Colonist Block.

Extra Choicest Moyune Gunpowder Tea
80 cents per lb.
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

Great Slaughtering Bankrupt Stock Sale

The proprietor of THE STANLEY HOUSE has puschased through an agent here at a great discount FIVE CASES OF NEW SPRING GOODS consigned to W. S. Hampson & Co., which will be opened Saturday, April 14th.

This lot consists of Dress Goods, Prints, Blouse Silks, Hosery, Military Braids, Trimmings, Embroideries, Muslins, Etc.

These Goods will be marked the same as the present stock in plain red figures, at fully 50 per cent. less than they are usually sold at.

THIS IS A SNAP.

New Goods at about half price. Every lady in Victoria should see them.

THE STANLEY HOUSE,
Douglas Srreet.

The British Columbia Sugar Refining Company,
(LIMITED)
VANCOUVER, B.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF Refined Sugars and Syrups
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY.

PRICE LIST

(Applicable to Lots of not less than 10 Barrels or equal)

SUGAR—	Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	5⅜c. per lb.
	Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5¾c. "
	Granulated, " "	4⅝c. "
	Yellow, according to quality, "	4⅛c. "
	100 lb. Kegs ⅛c. more, Half Bbls. ¼c. more, Boxes ½c. more.	
SYRUPS—	30 Gal. Barrels,	2½c. per lb.
	10 " Kegs,	2⅝c. "
	5 " "	$2.00 each.
	1 " Tins,	$4.25 per case of 10
	½ " "	5.75 " 20

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

☞ NO CHINESE LABOR EMPLOYED.

TO THE PUBLIC—We guarantee our sugars absolute purity. Every dealer knows they are superior to any others in the market. COMPARE AND DECIDE FOR YOURSELVES. When you ask for B. C. sugar see that you get it.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP

In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.

The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.

Beware of Imitations.

The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactuers.

COUPON. America Photographed. PART 6.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c. to the Times office and Part 6 of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage. Cut out now and present before the end of this week as this coupon will be withdrawn at that time. Subscribers requiring portfolios to be sent by mail, to avoid writing a letter for each may remit for the whole series or any part thereof, and portfolios will be mailed as issued.

COMBINATION COUPON. FOR EITHER PARTS 1, 2, 3, 4 OR 5.

America Photographed.

Bring or send this Coupon with 10c for each part to the Times office and the part or parts selected of "America Photographed" will be handed to you. If sent by mail 2 cents extra will be required for postage.

This coupon is printed for the benefit of those who have not received the parts numbered above to enable them to get the series from the beginning.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

THE PHILATELIC MANIA.

Peculiar Devices Arising From the Demand for Postage Stamps.

A Great Traffic Carried on—Small Governments Profit Thereby.

A circular dispatch issued from the colonial office, and reproduced in the Straits Times from the Selangor Government Gazette, sets forth that Lord Ripon's attention has been called to the practice of issuing surcharged postage stamps, and to the temptations which it affords to postmasters and treasurers and other public officers of making "irregular profits" by dealing with stamp collectors and others. The despatch points out that "if proper care is taken to maintain a sufficient supply of stamps the practice of surcharging is unnecessary, and should never be resorted to unless absolutely required for the convenience of the public."

The matter here complained of, says a writer in the London Times, is one that has assumed widespread ramifications of late years, owing to the steadily increasing mania for the collection of postage stamps. The wholesale dealers in London, Paris and elsewhere have agents and correspondents in all the colonies, and these individuals, as soon as they hear that there is only a limited stock in hand of a stamp of a particular value (the hint, probably, being given to them by someone in the local postoffice), at once buy up the stock, and then ask for more. Thereupon the colonial officials, to avoid the delay which would be involved in their sending home for fresh supplies, proceed to print on stamps of different value figures or letters representing the price of those the supply of which is exhausted, a threepenny stamp becoming a halfpenny one, a twopenny stamp a fourpenny one, and so on as the case may be. The stamp thus altered in value becomes a surcharged one, and an immediate rush is made for it by the stamp dealers' representatives, who—more especially if the particular combination of figures thus brought about has not occurred before—will each buy up large quantities, and consign them by registered letter to the wholesale dealers in Europe, to be there resold to collectors at 50 or 100 per cent. above what they have cost. Some dealers, instead of having a representative in each colony will send from time to time a sum of £5 or £10 to the local postmaster with instructions, whenever a new stamp or fresh "surcharge" is issued, to send at once specimens to that value. One dealer in Paris is reputed to keep a sum of £1000 "placed" at different postoffices throughout the world in this way. One can thus readily understand the nature of the temptations offered to postmasters, not only to gain irregular profits for themselves, but to give a greater degree of importance to their offices and to their colonies by encouraging the growth of "business done." Nor can they always help themselves, even if they do seek to discourage the practice. Two years ago the postmaster of New Caledonia announced that in future he would sell no more sheets of stamps over the counter, and that letters would have to be handed in with the value of the stamps required, and the postoffice officials would attach the stamps and "post" the letters themselves. Thereupon the agent of a wholesale dealer addressed 500 envelopes to himself, gave them in with the amount of postage, and had them duly delivered to him by the postman the next day, the stamps having acquired a further value, for many collectors, by the fact that they had been used. He then removed the stamps from the envelopes, and sent them to London, the only result of the postmaster's action being a considerable increase of work for the postmen, since all the other agents, of course, pursued the same tactics.

The temptations offered, on the other hand, to the stamp dealers to bring about the issue of surcharged varities are sufficiently indicated by a certain illustration. A dealer in London received one day a remittance of 12s. 6d. in halfpenny postage stamps from a person in Fiji, who was in debt to him to that amount. The stamps were all of the surcharged variety, and were speedily sold by the recipient for £15. To-day, as they rank as "obsolete," their market value would be £30.

It is still more interesting to observe how, nothwithstanding the attitude assumed by our colonial office, the amiable weakness of stamp collectors has come to be regarded as an important source of revenue by various colonies and states. The negro republic of Liberia on the west coast of Africa, possessing a population of not much more than a million people, depends largely for the replenishing of its treasury on receipts from postage stamps which, beautifully engraved in London, are really got up for sale to stamp collectors throughout the world rather than to letter writers in Liberia, the greater number of them being bought here, and never going to Liberia at all. The fact has been recorded before, but is worth repeating—that Liberia could not afford to give any ready cash to her delegate to the Chicago exhibition and provided him instead with a large supply of postage stamps, which he was to dispose to the best advantage in order in that way to pay his expenses.

The case of the Cook Islands is particularly instructive. These islands, 9 or 10 in number, are situated in the Pacific Ocean, and form a coaling and provisioning station for steamers trading between New Zealand and Central America. The natives, who number ten or eleven thousand, are mainly of the brown Polynesian stock, and somewhat darker than Tahitians. They were formerly cannibals, but have been converted to Christianity, and now they dress like Europeans, and carry on trade with New Zealand in coffee, tobacco, cotton and copra, living in houses built of coral, with thatched roofs. As a result of their repeated requests a British protectorate was established over the islands in 1888, and a year and a half ago they found that the ways of civilization required the use of postage stamps. They accordingly got a supply from New Zealand—printed with a neat border, in ordinary letterpress, on ordinary gummed paper. Before long the dealers began to buy up these very unpretending stamps, and so many were asked for that the native rulers found there was here the possibility of a market even more profitable than coffee or copra. They speedily rose to the occasion, and, some five months ago, they had a further issue. The new stamps were properly engraved, instead of being merely printed, and now, of course, the wholesale dealers are sending for the "new issue" as well. For every stamp actually used in the islands for postal purposes one hundred or two hundred are despatched abroad, and the sale of the one hundred or two hundred represents no actual postal work at all. Indeed, it is even said the receipts from this source alone are sufficient to cover all the expenses of governing the islands. In one respect, however, the new stamps have brought trouble on the people. The design chosen included a portrait of the native sovereign, Queen Makia, and intimation has been sent from the home authorities that, inasmuch as there is a British protectorate over the islands, the use of a portrait of the native queen on the stamps cannot be allowed. But according to recent reports the islanders are enthusiastic over the matter, and are even prepared to get up a revolution against Great Britain rather than submit! What will happen remains to be seen; but in the meantime they are selling their stamps at a greater rate than ever.

The experiences of Samoa and Tonga have been much the same—first: the issue of stamps for legitimate purposes, then a rush from the wholesale dealers, and next the issue of new and attractive specimens in the interests of the local revenue. In the same way South American republics, such as Nicaragua, San Salvador, Ecuador and Honduras, are issuing new series of postage stamps almost every year. Many of the native states of India, too, are endeavoring to keep their exchequers in a healthy condition at the expense of the postage stamp collectors. Faridkot, one of the Sikh Cis-Sutlej states, southeast of Firozpur, with an area of about 640 square miles and a population of 115,000, has issued 360 varieties of postage stamps, post-cards, and stamped envelopes since the year 1877. Even where the same design has been kept to, the changes have been rung on perforated or unperforated, oblong and square; and, of course, the western enthusiast must have one of every kind. To suppose that all these variations have been rendered necessary by the actual requirements of the letter-writing public of Faridkot, would be absurd. Of the other native states of India which have gone in for the same profitable business, some are not so very much larger than Hyde Park, yet they, too, will have their fresh issue of, say, a dozen different varieties every eighteen months or two years. Persia has also entered into the business, and there seems some ground for supposing that even France has yielded to the temptation. It is not long since one set of stamps was considered sufficient for all the French colonies; but now every one of eighteen colonies, even including such a place as Obock, has a complete set of about thirteen of its own, the name of the colony being printed across the face of each stamp. Some of the higher values are probably never used in the colonies at all; but a collector of French stamps would not have his collection complete until he had every stamp for every colony—that is to say, 234 altogether. Hence, whatever may be the case in the colonies themselves, there is a steady demand for them in Paris and London.

The possible excuse that the changes which take place in the almost unceasing issue of new stamps are rendered necessary by the wearing out of the dies is not accepted by the publisher of Vindin's Stamp Trade Journal, the latest addition to British periodical literature of this class. Mr. Vindin, who himself comes from Sydney, declares that the dies used for the threepenny and fivepenny New South Wales stamps have been in use for 40 years and are still being employed. He estimates that any one die for a small country should last at least 20 years.

Reference has already been made to the fact that the element of beauty of design is carefully studied in many of the new issues, for the express purpose, among other objects, of pleasing the eye of stamp collectors, or of persons in any degree likely to catch the contagion. The palm in this respect is taken by the latest stamps of the North Borneo company. These stamps, which are produced in London, are simply exquisite, and it is declared by those competent to judge that there has never before been any engraving of the kind that is equal to the artistic merit and workmanship of these little letter labels. The sale of them in London alone, during the first six weeks of the present year is estimated by the wholesale dealers to have brought in about £2000. One of the fraternity is known to have bought a supply costing £800, and another invested £400, so that two dealers had £1200 between them. On the day of their issue one hundred complete sets were sold on the London Stock Exchange—most of them probably, to persons who were not actual collectors, but bought them on account of their beauty.

The profits of issuing postage stamps which, sold at their face value, are not called upon to represent any letter-carrying whatever must be enormous. The average cost of engraving and preparing a plate for a sheet of from 50 to 250 stamps may be put down at about £200. But the original cost of production is frequently covered by the sales during the first month, and after that the further cost is only about sixpence or so for the printing of each sheet. Yet every stamp on that sheet may realise anything from a halfpenny to five shillings or more, and may, too, except as regards a very small proportion, never be seen again by the postal authorities. It is no wonder that so many colonies, states or countries should thus be turning the small collecting mania to account, and, although they may not be able to increase the stock of such Mauritius stamps as those which changed hands in London recently at the price of £870 for two, they are evidently resolved that there shall be no lack of temptation offered to collectors in the way of new and artistic varieties.

Peculiar to Itself.

So eminently successful has Hood's Sarsaparilla been that many leading citizens from all over the United States furnish testimonials of cures which seem almost miraculous. Hood's Sarsaparilla is not an accident, but the ripe fruit of industry and study. It possesses merit "peculiar to itself."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

All acknowledge that for Style, Health, Comfort and Economy, no waterproof in existence is equal to a

MELISSA

For either Men or Women.

LEPROSY IN INDIA.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Dread Eastern Disease.

It has often been popularly said that fish eating is a main cause of leprosy, and some scientific men hold the opinion that fish introduce the bacillus in the stomach, or stimulate it into activity when it already resides in the tissues. Against this theory, popular and scientific, there are the facts that no bacilli have been discovered in fish; that castes which never touch fish furnish their due contingents of lepers, and that the disease is not more rife in districts bordered by the sea and by large rivers than anywhere else. On the other hand, leprosy is common in hill tracts, where fish is a very rare article of food.

Mr. C. Conybeare, who some time ago was apprehensive that leprosy was due to the high price of salt, will be much relieved to hear that, by statistics to which no exception can be taken on the ground of inaccuracy, the consumption of salt is shown to be twice as great as the increase of the population in twenty years; that the Ryot spends on salt about one penny a month for each of his family, and that if there has been any perceptible addition to the number of lepers it has occurred in provinces where the price of salt has fallen. Other alleged causes are mentioned to be summarily and contemptuously dismissed.

Water, opium and mosquitoes have each in turn been made responsible. Now, the bacillus has never been found in water, though the commissioners in vain analyzed the water of a filthy tank in which crowds of lepers bathed. Premature marriages and the consumption of opium are not to blame, and if mosquitoes or flies could communicate the disease after they had sucked the blood of any lepers, Calcutta, where these little pests abound and murder sleep, should be a perfect leper asylum.

On the question of infection and contagion the report on "Leprosy in India" affirms that "though leprosy may be considered an infective disease, caused by a specific bacillus, and also to some extent a contagious disease," it is not actively or usually diffused in this way. Again, one might imagine that leprosy must be hereditary. This assertion, if not absolutely disproved, is by no means certain.

Many lepers are sterile. There is no evidence that the marriage of lepers with lepers or with non-leprous women always diffuses the disease. The children of lepers are often short-lived, and, as far as can be depended on, there is never more on an average than a couple of children to each marriage of lepers.—The Saturday Review.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Peculiar Effect of Hats on a Pittsburg Merchant.

It is rare to find a person who is absent-minded in regard to one thing only. Usually people have slips of memory about many little things, and if you find one instance you are sure to find more. I know of a certain professor who takes the railroad train at his suburban home for the city every morning, writes a contributor to the Dispatch of Pittsburg. He is a great student and spends all of his time in reading.

On several mornings when the rain was coming down in torrents this professor walked from the station to his house holding his hat in one hand and his umbrella, which he never thought of raising, and the book in the other. Thus he walked, bareheaded, being drenched to the skin, but never once did he think of making use of his umbrella as a protection, so immersed in thought was he. This was one of the many little queer things this man did, and is only a type of the extreme absent-minded man. But a few days ago I came across an absent-minded man whose case is indeed a rare one. This gentleman is a well known iron manufacturer of the city who can remember everything and keeps his senses about him at all times except when he comes to select his hat from a number of others. In barber shops, hotels, cafes, or wherever he has to leave his hat among others, he never picks out the right one when he comes out. He seems to lose all his presence of mind when he stands before a number of hats, and just selects the first one his hand falls on. Even the uncomfortable feeling of wearing a hat several sizes too small or large does not suffice to bring him to an appreciation of his mistake. His hat is one thing he never thinks about. So common has this mistake become in a certain barber shop that whenever any person finds his hat missing, the barber, without any hesitation always telegraphs to the iron manufacturer for a description of the hat he took from the shop, and nine times out of ten it is the missing hat. The manufacturer told me that he does not remember a day for years that he did not make one or more mistakes regarding his hat. He said that although he appreciated this weakness and tried to overcome it, the sight of a number of hats seemed to have a peculiarly confusing effect upon him, which made his mind a blank and caused him to mechanically take the first one he came across.

ROUGH ON THE BRIDE.

A Country Custom of an Extraordinary Character.

The Duke and Duchess d'Autuni met with a singular adventure on their wedding day. After the marriage festivities the bride and bridegroom drove from Palermo to Sierra, the duke's property, where the honeymoon was to be spent. At the entrance to the village a deputation of peasants received them, and invited the duke to descend and drink some wine offered him. While he was thus engaged he was startled by screams from the bride, and saw to his sorrow that the coachman had been ousted from the box and his place taken by a young peasant, while another had seated himself beside the terrified occupant of the carriage, who called upon her husband to rescue her, as the horses were urged to a gallop and she was driven rapidly away. Beside himself at this extraordinary outrage, the duke attempted to follow the vehicle, but was held back by the peasants, who explained it was only the custom in that part of the country, his wife could be ransomed by a cask of wine. Much relieved, he gave the necessary order and was then told it was also the custom for the captives to join in a dance with their captors. To this the duke also assented, upon which he was allowed to join his wife, and both entered graciously into the spirit of the proceedings. After the dance they were released and escorted the remainder of the way by the delighted peasants, but since then the duke has been a declared enemy of "country customs."—Ladies' Pictorial.

"A wolf in sheep's clothing"—the substitute offered by the "cutter" as being just as good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. If you don't want to be bitten, insist upon having Ayer's Sarsaparilla, even if it is a little dearer. Depend upon it, it will be cheaper for you in the end.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Via Revelstoke

TO

Robson, Fort Shepherd,
Slocan, Hendryx,
Ainsworth, Nelson,
Balfour, Pilot Bay,
Kaslo, AND ALL
Kootenay Points.

For passenger and freight rates apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent,
Vancouver.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1117
8 30 pm Lv	M 1	*Victoria..	110	Ar	4 30 pm	
11 45 pm Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm	
3 00 am Lv	82	...Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am	
4 45 am Ar	110	*Tacoma....	M 1	Lv	8 00 am	

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

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Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First Washington, Portland Or

Great Northern Railway

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Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

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General Agent,
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Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.
St. Paul, Minnesota.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, May 12th, 1894, 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer
Alameda....Thursday, May 31, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent.
R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria.
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER,
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Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M

Umatilla - - - - May 3

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,
Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.
Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)
For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.
Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.
For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.
The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.
To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Thursday October 17th, 1892.
Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

South Bound (Read Up): Miles from Wellington	No. 3 Passenger Fri's Sat.'s & Sundays	No. 1 Passenger Daily	STATIONS	North Bound (Read Down): No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Fri.'s Sat.'s & Sundays	Miles from Victoria
[illegible]	Ar. [illegible] P M	Ar. 12:20 P M	Victoria	De. [illegible] A M	De. [illegible] P M	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Russells	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Esquimalt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Goldstream	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Summit Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Shawnigan Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cobble Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	McPherson's	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Koksilah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Duncans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Somenos	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chemainus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Oyster Bay Siding	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nanaimo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	De. [illegible]	De. [illegible]	Wellington	Ar. [illegible] P M	Ar. [illegible]	[illegible]

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.
Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.
No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.
Through rates between Victoria and Comox.
Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

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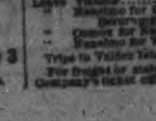
ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER



JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 189[illegible]

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:
Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria for Nanaimo.......Tuesday [illegible]
" Nanaimo for Comox........Wednesday [illegible]
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo..........Friday [illegible]
" Nanaimo for Victoria.........Saturday [illegible]
Trips to Valdes Island are discontinued.
For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at Company's ticket office, Victoria [illegible]

HATS! HATS! Straw Hats, Felt Hats, Stiff Hats, Soft Hats. Our SPRING STOCK now complete. Newest Shapes. Latest Styles. See them. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

THE ORIENT.

Personal and Other Happenings From Chinese and Japanese Ports.

The Empress of China, which arrived from Chinese and Japanese ports yesterday, brought an unusually large budget of news embracing a variety of subjects.

Count Bismarck, nephew of Prince Bismarck, arrived at Singapore on the 31st ult. from Calcutta.

The government is surveying the route from Yokohama to Kodzu, with a view to doubling the line, in consequence of the increased freight carried between the towns.

At Yokohama, says the Mail, on Sunday and Monday, April 20 and 21, the festival days of the Ikuta Shrine, the presiding deity were conducted in procession by all his attendants through the streets. The ceremony of "taking the air" is, we understand, only fulfilled annually.

The famous hot spring at Futatsu lake, Ikao, Japan, which has been gradually lowering in temperature the last three years, has altogether ceased to produce steam this month, and the baths are temporarily closed. The same thing occurred in 1871, and it was only in 1878 that the heat was renewed.

It is reported that the authorities at Taipeh, the capital of Formosa, have decided to construct a ship-building yard connected with the arsenal outside the city. The first attempt will be with two small-sized steamboats, intended to be used as likin cruisers between Formosa and the Pescadores.

In announcing the arrival of an American lawyer at Bangkok the Bangkok Times says that the last American member of the legal fraternity who practiced there, Mr. Jesse Childs, departed for the "Land of the Free" after only some three years' sojourn, with the snug little sum of $28,000.

The Emperor of China has presented to the King of Korea, through the ambassador carrying the annual tribute from Seoul, a richly caparisoned pony, some gold and silver filigree cups, and a quantity of silver and satin brocades.

The "Sacred" Duke of Yen, lineal descendant of China's great sage Confucius, who lives in Chufu, Shantung, the ancestral home of the family, is said to have asked and obtained permission from the Throne to go up to Pekin and assist at the birthday celebrations of the Empress dowager next November.

The Rangoon Gazette says the Anglo-Chinese convention regarding the Burmah frontier provides for a joint commission to demarcate the border. The work will probably take three years as the surveys can only be continued for some two months each cold weather. The present British posts will remain undisturbed until the demarcation is undertaken. The commission will not assemble until next cold weather.

It is said that the North Borneo government intend to put their Chinese immigration business on a better footing than has hitherto existed, and for this purpose has appointed a special official to superintend the introduction of coolies in the future. If properly worked such a department should afford material assistance to planters and others.

The Singapore Free Press says that the large floating dock at Sourabaya has sunk and that Mr. John Lawson has gone down to Sourabaya to make arrangements for raising her. The Straits Insurance Company are said to have a line on her of sixty thousand guilders, half of which was re-insured, the total insurance was two hundred and sixty thousand guilders, but as the dock was not sunk by a peril of the sea no claim will be made under the policies.

Miss Yamashita Riu, daughter of a Shizoku of Hitachi, according to the Shin Choya, has a monopoly of the business of painting pictures for the Roman Catholic and Greek churches of Japan. She left home at the age of 17 to pursue her art studies, and was afterwards sent to St. Petersburg for a further course. She graduated in 1882 and returned to Japan, where she has assiduously and successfully cultivated her special line of work in her home at Surugadai, Tokyo.

Those interested in Kobe, Osaka and Chugoku provinces, are making arrangements for the improvement of Kobe harbor by building breakwaters from the Shinikuta-gawa, Fuklaimura in Kobe city on the east, and from Wadamisaki on the west. The scheme has been drawn up and the plans are already prepared, the outlay being estimated at three million dollars. They are now making a movement to petition the government to undertake the work, the same as they have done at Yokohama.

At Nagasaki Captain Brownell, of the British ship Kambira, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for firing a revolver at the boatswain on the voyage out from Cardiff. The shooting arose over a quarrel between the boatswain and the second officer, the latter being the captain's son. In consequence of the quarrel the boatswain was disrated and on his refusing to work before the mast the captain fired five shots at him, but it did not appear that any of them took effect.

About three o'clock on the afternoon of April 17 a fatal fire broke out in the house of Yujun, a retired judge in Tokyo, burning the house to the ground and partially destroying another one. The judge, who is sixty years of age, his concubine and his son were found dead in the house. At the inquest it came out that they had all been first murdered and afterwards the house set on fire by a culprit, of whom no trace can be found.

An extensive fire, almost unparalleled in the history of Shanghai, broke out at Tungkadoo, between the city wall and the river, at 7:10 p.m. on the 3rd instant and destroyed everything over a large area. There was a strong gale blowing at the time and this caused the fire to rage with such fierceness that the efforts of the natives to cope with it were entirely unavailing, notwithstanding that innumerable portable fire engines were brought into requisition. House after house was eaten up and at one time it really looked as if the flames would communicate to the French Concession. The sight from the river was grand. Hundreds of people had taken shelter on rafts in the river, whilst thousands of sightseers monopolized every elevation that gave them a view of the scene. The fire burned at two ends of the long street parallel to the river, where a dense mass of struggling humanity hustled each other in their frantic endeavor to save some of their belongings. The native firemen were dressed in imitation of their foreign brothers, their officers having bugles and whistles, while others, apparently a salvage corps, had small banners or lanterns, many hundreds of which were seen bobbing about, as their bearers swayed backward and forward in the throng. It was a sight not likely to be forgotten. Natives estimate that over 250 hongs were destroyed and some 1800 houses. The actual loss sustained is unknown.

THE ADVANCE OF SCIENCE.

The Case of a Young Lady Whose Friends Thought Her Going Into a Decline—After Repeated Efforts She Finds a Cure.

Among the remedies whose healing powers have won great fame, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People easily take a foremost place. This conclusion must force itself upon those who read the numerous well authenticated cures made public through the press. A reporter of the Montreal Herald recently learned that Miss Sarah Dillon, cashier in the establishment of Messrs. J. J. Hannan, had been restored to health by the timely use of Pink Pills. Calling upon her she was found willing to make known the benefits she had received. Miss Dillon stated that last year she was seriously unwell. She was just on the point of giving up her situation when, providentially, she came across a leaflet describing the curative effects of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She made up her mind to give them a trial, and before the sixth box was finished was as well and strong as any one could wish for. What Miss Dillon complained of chiefly was complete loss of appetite, sick headache, indigestion and mental depression. Besides, she was easily fatigued and almost incapable of the least exertion. Her friends thought she was going into a decline. She was pale and anaemic looking, and lost weight considerably. She tried many medicines, but without avail. She felt herself getting rapidly worse. A doctor was called in and the treatment prescribed carefully followed. There was no change for the better, and nothing seemed to be of the least benefit until she began using Pink Pills. She is now the picture of health, and the languor and depression she suffered so much from are no longer there. Miss Dillon expressed the opinion that if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were more universally used much of the sickness and consequent wretchedness and unhappiness, unfortunately so common amongst us, would be entirely unknown. The gratifying results following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this case prove that they are unequalled as a blood builder and nerve tonic. In the case of young girls, pale, listless, troubled with a fluttering or palpitation of the heart, weak and easily tired, no time should be lost in taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which will speedily enrich the blood and bring a rosy glow of health to the cheek. These pills are a positive cure for all troubles arising from a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nervous system. Sold by all dealers or by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schnectady, N. Y., at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50. There are numerous imitations and substitutions, against which the public are cautioned.

TELEPHONIC HYPNOTISM.

A Wild Story Concerning Performances at Woodstock.

An interesting hypnotic test was witnessed at Mr. Henry Dickenson's yesterday afternoon. The subject was Mr. Charles Perett, an intelligent looking young man, who was hypnotized by telephone, Mr. Joseph Hodgson, the hypnotist, being in Galt, 31 miles away. This public exhibition was arranged to take place at 4 o'clock, and while the subject that Mr. Hodgson could have no influence over his mind while in Galt, the telephone had not been brought into use more than a few minutes when Mr. Perrett was placed entirely under hypnotic influence and for an hour gave a truly wonderful exhibition. Several medical men and prominent citizens, including quite a few ladies, were present by invitation, among them being Dr. McLurg, Dr. Oldum and others. The first evidence that the subject was under hypnotic influence while at the telephone was when he raised his right arm, which soon became perfectly rigid, and that many ludicrous tests were made much to the amusement of the small gathering present.

One feature of the power which Mr. Hodgson exercised over as subject was that after each test Mr. Perrett would rush back to the telephone to renew his conversation with the gentleman in Galt. The several tests which were made were briefly as follows: The subject would walk six feet from the telephone, when he would become perfectly rigid. He was then suspended between two chairs, when Dr. McLurg threw his weight across him, the subject remaining perfectly rigid. Mr. Perrett then furnished the ladies with imaginary grapes and afterwards attempted to eat some of the fruit himself, but was placed in the awkward position of not being able to find his mouth. Mr. Perrett was then told to walk ten feet from the telephone, when his left leg became rigid; repeating this performance the rigidity was transferred to the right leg. Mr. Perrett then enjoyed the novelty of getting drunk by telephone, followed by a violent fit of laughing, made a good deal of fun of a gentleman present, who had a prominent nose, then went rowing, fell out of the boat and swam ashore, and finally found Mr. McLurg, who was in hiding in the back part of the building, covering his hat over a spot on his head. All this was done by the use of the telephone, and was considered by those present as a truly marvelous exhibition.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

GARTER OR DOG COLLAR.

The Conundrum Which a Self-Possessed Girl's Manner Propounded.

"The most self-possessed woman I ever saw is just now one of the belles at Old Point Comfort," said Arthur Spalding, of Bridgeport, to a writer for the Washington Star. "She is a perfect Juno as to figure, and half the manly heads of the place have been turned by her, and the other half would give all their hopes of the hereafter to be called as she calls her spaniel—'Sweetheart.' The young lady has played no favorites among her admirers, however, and an examination of her card at any of the dances would show a list of names as different as those on the register yonder. The other day she went out for her usual promenade on the ramparts of the fort, and, as usual, was accompanied by her aunt, who is her chaperon, one of her rigid rules being to allow no man to escort her when she takes her morning constitutional. By some aggravating cause she lost an article which is an important part of the feminine apparel. It happened that a bright young devil of an army officer came along and picked it up. He caressed the narrow strip of blue silk, admired the artistic workmanship of the gold contraptions on either end of it, and, upon its closer examination, deciphered those initials that agreed with those borne by the charming creature who was swaying along the path a hundred yards in front of him. With characteristic honesty he hurried after her, and catching up handed out the article with a bow of consummate grace, saying: 'Miss B——, pardon me, but I believe this property is yours.'

"She thanked him with a cordiality that made him almost stutter and, turning to her aunt, remarked with apparent unconscious naivete:

"'Sweetheart is such a careless fellow. Come here, you rascal.'

"Then as the spaniel responded to her call, she fastened the dainty creation around his neck and bowing sweetly to the officer, passed on, with the wondering animal scampering in front of her. If her pet had been a toy terrier she would have been lost. It is scarcely necessary to add that when Sweetheart returned to the hotel he was not sporting a blue silk collar with gold clasps on it."

The Queen Was Peppery.

On a recent Shakespearean tour a new heavy lady joined us at Manchester, her opening part being the "Queen in Hamlet." This actress being disengaged for some time to preserve her wardrobe from moths had smothered it in black pepper. Being rather late for the first scene she omitted to shake out her royal robes, and her dignified entrance had an astonishing effect upon all on the stage. The King, after a brave resistance, gave vent to a mighty a-tish-oo that made the stage vibrate. All the royal courtiers maids of honor followed suit sympathetically. Hamlet came on with his most sublime tragedy air, but after a convulsive movement of his princely features buried them in his sombre robe, while sneeze after sneeze was all that the public heard from him. I was playing Ophelia, and what with a wild desire to laugh and then to sneeze and then to cry, jumbled the lot up in a violent fit of hysterics. Amid the hubbub on the stage and the shrieks of delight from the audience the stage manager unceasingly rang down the curtain.—Answers.

IF YOUR TONGUE IS COATED YOU NEED THEM
ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES.
They are not a cure all, but are the best medicine known for Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from Impure blood or sluggish liver.
25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.

JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF
Is
Fifty Times
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Nourishing
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Meat Extract and
Home Made Beef Tea.
It makes a strengthening and invigorating beverage.
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THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT ROOM, WASHINGTON, D. C.
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Self Cleansing
Plate Polishing Cloth
NO PLATE POWDER NECESSARY.
The cloths are chemically prepared and will not injure the finest ware.
Used by the best families in Great Britain for polishing silver and plated ware.
The cloths will last for months and retain their polishing properties to the end. The best thing ever introduced for polishing silver and plated ware.
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DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.
A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. H. O. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.
LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, 1738 Agents for B.C.

Notice to Subscribers.
During my absence from the city Albert Wylde will collect all subscriptions to the Daily Times.
B. HAIGH.
Daily Times office, April 21.

Real Estate.
TO LEASE—1 farm of 67 acres, 6 miles from city, water front, $150 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 9 miles from city with new 8-room house, etc., $250 per year; 1 farm of 100 acres, 30 miles from city, close to Sidney & Victoria Railway, cottage, stable, etc., $300 per year.
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, each 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 265 acres fenced; 80 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.
80 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.
THREE LOTS, 60x148 EACH. Splendid position; close to Fowl Bay; good level land; a bargain ($650 or singly $225 each. Postoffice box 301.
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First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ALL OVER A BATH.

Can the City Give Chinese a Bath? Habeas Corpus Case Hearing.

The City Health By-Law Will Not Stand the Scrutiny of a Legal Eye.

Fifty-six Chinamen were given a bath at the suspect station last night. They were brought from the Flowery Kingdom by the Canadian Pacific lines Empress of China, which arrived in port yesterday morning. The bath was given in the presence of Sanitary Officer Conlin and Police Officer Purdue. They were put into a tub, six at a time, each tub containing hot water with a strong disinfection mixture. It took over two hours to put the Celestials through the process of fumigation. While the bathing was going on in one room in another department the baggage and clothes were being fumigated. Early this morning the Chinamen were liberated and many of them wandered down to the suprme court building and were hearers of the argument of learned counsel over a writ of habeas corpus in which their own liberty was concerned.

The writ of habeas corpus was returnable at 10 this morning. Justice Walkem was on the bench.

H. D. Helmcken appeared for the alleged ill treatel Celestials, and by his side sat Hing Hook, a Chinese merchant, who is said to be the moving spirit in the action for the redress of alleged offences to his fellow countrymen. J. P. Walls appeared on behalf of the city. Dr. Duncan, medical health officer, sat near Mr. Walls. In the audience were many Chinese, who took great intterest in the proceedings.

Mr. Helmcken said the Empress of China came into port yesterday and the passengers were examined by the medical health officer for the Dominion, Dr Jones. They were all passed. Directly the Chinese passed the city boundaries they were hustled into wagons and taken to the suspect station. He claimed that the city had no right to detain these Chinese passengers after they had been passed by the Dominion health officer, Dr. Jones. There was no authority in the by-laws of the City of Victoria giving such powers. The clean bill of health of the Dominion health officer entitled the passengers to land without further detention and examination. The detention of the Chinese in the absence of evidence that they had been exposed to infection was unlawful. The health by-law of Victoria, 1893, sec. 12, said:

12. In case any traveller coming from without the city, or any person residing within the city, is infected with or exposed to any of the diseases mentioned in this by-law, the medical health officer may make effective provision in the manner which to him shall seem best for the public safety by removing such persons to a separate house, if he considers the premises to be in too closely populated a portion of the city, or by otherwise isolating him, if it can be done without danger to his health and by providing nurses and other assistance and necessaries for him, at his own cost or charges, or the cost of his parents or other person or persons liable for his support.

Section 15 ran as follows:

15. If the medical health officer or sanitary inspector believes that any person is infected, or has been exposed to infection, or that his or her clothing or other effects contain infection, either of them may detain such person or his or her clothing and effects aforesaid, and such person and the clothing and other effects shall be at once disinfected.

These were the sections under which Dr. Duncan, health officer of the city of Victoria, had acted, and the court could see that he had overstepped his authority, perhaps unintentionally. Nevertheless he had done something which the by-laws of the corporation of Victoria did not give him the power to do. A medical health officer could not detain upon mere suspicion; he should use his authority with discretion.

Justice Walkem said a Chinaman had the undoubted right under the English law to be treated just the same as a white man. A medical health officer had no right to detain unless the suspicion was well founded. The Bowack case was not a parallel, although some of the circumstances were the same. The question was in that case whether Mr. Bowack had come from an infected locality, and if he had been within such a radius of the place of infection as to render him liable to contract or spread the disease.

Mr. Helmcken said that was the cause of the trouble.

Justice Walkem replied that he had called for three affidavits in the Bowack case before liberating that gentleman. It was a very great question involved between the liberty of the subject on the one hand and the public health on the other.

Mr. Helmcken said the Empress of China had been stopped in the stream by Medical Health Officer Jones and a tender had taken the passengers to the outer wharf, where they had been examined, their marks noted and entries made in a book kept for the purpose. A number of people had come in contact with these Chinamen while on the wharf. The Chinamen had been passed by the Dominion authorities and arrested by the city officers. Why did not the city officers detain the persons who had come in contact with the Chinamen? They would have had a chance to contract the disease if the Chinamen were infected. The Chinese stood by the by-law and wanted the same treatment as white men.

Justice Walkem said he was not at all sure that the city had not the right to protect itself after the Dominion government had done examining.

Lawyer Helmcken said the Canadian Pacific railway had nothing to do with the affair. It did not matter to the railway so long as they were able to land the passengers.

Mr. Wall said Mr. Helmcken omitted to quote a very valuable section of the health act in favor of the city. Section 16 read:

If the medical health officer only suspects that any person or the effects of any person have been exposed to infection he may keep such person under observation.

This course was greatly beneficial to Chinamen.

Justice Walkem thought a good bath would benefit the Chinamen, but they objected, and they had just as much right to object as a white man. To detain a Chinaman was to practically make him a prisoner.

Mr. Wall said the Chinamen were bathed and then liberated.

Justice Walkem said the by-law gave the power to the health officer to keep his eye on the men. That was what the word "observation" amounted to. But this must be done according to law and the health officer must be careful not to exceed his rights. He did not think that Dr. Duncan would intentionally use arbitrary authority, but health officers often had it in their power so to do. He asked whether an affidavit had been filed.

Mr. Wall said he had one.

Justice Walkem said the writ had been made returnable at 10 this morning on purpose to give time for the filing of affidavits.

Mr. Wall read the affidavit. It ran as follows:

I, George Duncan, of the city of Victoria, British Columbia, medical health officer in and for the city of Victoria, make oath and say:

1. That I have read the affidavit of James Allen Aikman sworn on the 1st day of May, 1894.

2. That the steamer Empress of China referred to in paragraph 2 thereof has recently arrived in Victoria from China and Japan, "on board of" which steamer was the the above named Won Je and other Chinamen referred "to" in the said affidavit.

3. That from conversations recently had with medical missionaries from China and Japan, I have good cause to believe that smallpox is epidemic in the said countries, that the Chinese have no fear of smallpox and actually expose their children to infection.

4. That I am well acquainted with the habits of Chinamen from my experience as medical health officer of the said city, and have had great difficulty in stamping out smallpox from portions of the city wherein the Chinese reside, all from the wealthiest down seemingly attempting to conceal the fact of the existence of any case of smallpox among them. They freely mingle in and out of houses infected with the disease and the white population of the city are thus exposed to contagion.

5. That the Empress of India on her last trip from China and Japan had several cases of smallpox on board, which were landed at Yokohama, and put into quarantine there, and the ship proceeded to Vancouver with the rest of the Chinese and Japanese passengers on board.

6. That several days after landing in Vancouver, a case of smallpox broke out among those held in bond, bound for ports in the United States.

7. From this reason and from my experience with Chinamen and from my knowledge of their habits, and the danger of allowing the entrance of smallpox into Victoria again, I advised the mayor of the said city that the Chinamen on bord the Oriental steamships bound for Victoria should be, with their baggage, disinfected before being allowed to enter the city.

8. That the said mayor, under the provisions of the health bylaw, 1893, for the said city of Victoria, gave me directions to deal with the said Chinamen according to the provisions of the said bylaw.

9. That I believe the baggage of the said Chinamen to be particularly dangerous, coming as it does from quarters which we know not of among the Chinese, in a similar way as rags coming from parts at which cholera is prevalent, would be particularly liable to contain smallpox germs.

10. That it is desirous that the said Chinamen should be detained in quarantine, together with their luggage, until all are properly purified.

Mr. Wall said the affidavits of other medical men might have been obtained, but it was thought that this affidavit would be sufficient. The Chinese had not come from a healthy port. The white men were not liable to the same suspicion. The Chinese habits decidedly differed from the customs of the white people and favored the spread of the disease.

Justice Walkem said that section 16 must be read in connection with sections 12 and 15, otherwise it would mean nothing. Section 16 gave authority to detain. He reminded Mr. Walls that China was a large empire and that the population was 300,000,000, or perhaps more. The affidavit did not state where smallpox was epidemic. Smallpox might be raging in the interior of China and the seaport towns might be perfectly free. Only a little while ago four millions of Chinese had died of an epidemic and only a few lines had appeared in the papers some time afterwards. The by-law gave power to the health officer to keep an eye on them, not to detain or arrest. Personally he thought that the process of fumigation would do good not only to Chinese but to many white men, as judges in a crowded court room would bear him out.

Mr. Wall said the Chinese objected to a bath.

Justice Walkem retorted it was the best thing in the world, but he was not on the bench to give his personal opinions, but to administer English law.

Mr. Wall said he would like time to amend the affidavit.

Justice Walkem said he would not make any order. If the writ was consented to there was no necessity.

Mr. Helmcken said that was a very easy way for the city to get out of the difficulty.

Justice Walkem replied that the writ only asked for the liberation of the Chinese. This had been granted. He was aware that in Mecca there was cholera and in China there was smallpox, and that it was brought to Aemrica and Europe. The authorities had a right to prevent its introduction, but must do so according to law. If a man touched him on the shoulder it was an assault, and if he was put in a room and the key turned on him it was taking away his liberty. Detention was only excusable in case of criminal wrong doing or in case of the public health being endangered.

The court announced that there was no decision, saying that this could not properly be said to be a test case, and the hearing was over.

THE LYNN CASE.

A Number of Witnesses Were Examined This Morning.

The preliminary hearing of Hugh Lynn on the charge of murdering Thomas Taylor and John Green at Savary Island, was resumed before E. Pearson, justice of the peace, this morning. The hearing was held in the alcove on the second floor of the law courts, and while there was nothing new brought out the evidence was listened to by a large crowd. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, who will defend Lynn, was present and sat at the table opposite to Superintendent Hussey. He did not examine any of the witnesses but merely took notes from time to time.

The morning was devoted in getting in matters needed in the case. First Captain Pittendrigh, coroner of New Westminster district, gave evidence as to the inquest and findings of the jury. Dr. A. Harrison Thomas, who conducted the post mortem examination, gave evidence as to the character of the wounds, and points relating to his examination. William Moresby, governor of the New Westminster jail, who attended the inquest and received the exhibits, identified them. Eric Jacobsen, who was sent to watch the bodies of the murdered men swore that nothing was disturbed about the place until the officials arrived. Chas. Thulin, the hotel keeper at Lund, which is on the mainland opposite Savary Island, told about Lynn coming to his place on October 20 with an order for whiskey from Green.

The first witness this afternoon was Alfred Hansen, who found the bodies. He told of seeing Lynn at Savary Island three weeks before he found the bodies. The prisoner was on his way north travelling in a skiff and had a klootchman and boy with him. He then told of the finding of the bodies.

Hansen was just finishing his testimony at 4 o'clock. He identified Green's gun offered in evidence in the case.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Cases for County Court—The V. & S. Railway Case.

County court will sit to-morrow, when the chief justice will take his place on the bench for the first time since his late illness. The list to be disposed of is a long one and contains 25 ordinary summonses, 3 adjourned, 34 garnishee, and 30 judgment summonses. There is one jury case, that of Esnouf v. Falconer, which came up before but has stood over to be tried by jury. It is the first time there has been a jury case in the County court for four years.

A motion will be made this afternoon before Mr. Justice Walkem by counsel on behalf of Elfot & Smith to set aside a warrant of possession under the Railway act, authorizing the Victoria & Sidney Railway Co. to take certain lands in the city of Victoria for the purpose of their railway. When the warrant was issued the railway company had to put up security to the extent of $1,574. The owners now seek to have the warrant set aside or that further security be given as they claim the present is inadequate.

The trial of Gabriel v. Mesher has been further adjourned until the 16th inst.

Derby Plug Smoking Tobacco Has No Equal Have You Tried It?

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LACROSSE.

THE JUNIORS' SCHEDULE.

The committee having in hand the arrangement of the junior schedule met last evening. It was decided to have two districts, Island and Mainland. The Stars and James Bays of this city and the Nanaimos will play in the former and the West Enders and Moonlighters of Westminster and the Vancouvers in the latter. The winners in each will play off here on August 25. The Island schedule is as follows:

June 2.—Stars v. Nanaimo, at Victoria.
June 16.—Stars v. James Bay, at Victoria.
June 30.—James Bays v. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.
July 7.—Stars v. James Bays at Victoria.
July 21.—Stars v. Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.
Aug. 18.—James Bays v. Nanaimo, at Victoria.

PASSENGERS.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—P Deverney, J Linden, C H Wilson, J Behesel, J L Williams, P Stewart, S Smith, Mrs J Behesel, E A Pringle, Mrs Williams, D Rivers, Otto Weller, P Gaylock, J Baird, A D Whittier, H G Nickerbocker, W Brigham, Mrs J Baird, W D Lopton, Mrs Lopton, Mrs Young, Walter Oakes, T K Debley, P L Barlns, Mrs B Carrington, E H Hatfield, Rev H Webb, W B Fry, L Young, W Wilson, Jno Donlan, P B Martin, Mrs L Young and child, L Patton, J Endicott, S Edwards, J Amnis, Mrs J Endicott, F L Rogers, B F Shaw, Miss Lewis, A Barnes, E R Rice, E B Hatton, Mrs J Brown, T Collins, J T Semple, Miss M Hammond.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—T G Hopkins, Dr Morrison, G T Roper, Dr Thomas, Mrs Thomas, Capt Pittendrigh, E P Davies, E E Sheppard, Sister Mary Theresa, E Mohun, A M Bullock, Dr Lefevre, G C Shaw, Mrs E C Baker, Miss Dawson, H Cuthbert, Lieut Gordon and 21 R M, Mrs Henshaw, C G Henshaw, A Marshand, Mrs Bowron, Capt Soule, D McGillivray, Dr McGuigan, W Moresby, Dr De Wolf Smith, W Trethewey, W A McIntosh, G W Bigger, W Wilson, Miss Redgrave, F C Gamble, A F Pero, F Smith, J G Mowat, Mrs W Cuthbert, Cecil Cuthbert, E A Woods.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Str. City of Seattle from the Sound—T B Pearson & Co, W J Wilson, H Young, Brackman & Ker, R Baker & Co, Victoria Transfer Co, L Dickenson, Allen Nursery Co, Royal City Planing Mills, E H Exley, R W Faucett, Jos Sears, Thos Earle, Wilson Bros, Brunette Saw Mill Co, Weller Bros, Lenz & L, Sehl Hastie E F Co, Star Elec Lamp Co, W Blake, J Boscowitz & Son, Winch & B, M Strouss, A Johnston & Co, B Van Volkenburg, Alllce & Ault, John Mitchell, M & L Young, H T Flett, J Todd & Sons, S Selex, Chas Nelson, Brackman & K M Co, E P Forrester.

Per Steamer Premier from Vancouver—J H Todd & Son, Ramsay Bros, Sayward Mill Co, Thorpe & Co, Lenz & L, Watson & G, J Morrison, J H Falconer, Perry & T, Order J W Anderson, J Matson, Gilmore & McC, W Blackie, Langley & Co, Dom Exp Co, B H Jamieson, Jno Leahy, P McQuade, T Shotbolt, W Wilby, Weller Bros, J Piercy & Co, F T Hull, A McGregor, Hud Bay Co, C Meredith, H Bornstein, J H Brown, J Pollich, J Sommer.

Rheumatism racks the system like a thumb-screw. It retreats before the power of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which purifies the blood.

BIRTH.

FORRESTER—At 58 Dallas Road, on the 1st inst., the wife of James L. Forrester, of a son.

MARRIED.

BUCKLEE-BROOKS—On the 28th, at St. Alban's, Nanaimo, B. C., by the Rev. G. A. Tovey, Thomas William Bucklee, only son of the late Thomas Edward Bucklee, Esq., of H.M.S. Barracotta, to Mary Eliza Brooks, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Brooks, of the "Inglenook," Paignton, Devonshire, Eng.

ROPER-CROSBY—At 20 St. James street, by Rev. E. Robson, 1st inst., Mr. G. D. Roper, of this city, to Miss Mary Ellen, youngest daughter of Theophilus Crosby, Esq., of Cornwall, P.E.I.

(Prince Edward Island papers please copy.)

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfulls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years and always obtained satisfactory results. I know it is the best preparation for the hair that is made."—C. T. Arnett, Mammoth Spring, Ark.

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Candle compares with electric light.

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Toilet Soaps, i.e.—Castile, Glycerine, Brown Windsor, Cocoanut, Boquet and Various other Brands.
Marine Soap—For use in Salt Water. This Soap washes equally well in salt as in fresh water.

Tallow and Grease Bought. F. S. FINDLEY, Mgr.

THEOSOPHY.

Wm. Q. Judge, of New York, vice-president of the Theosophical Society, and general secretary of American Section, will lecture on Theosophy at Philharmonic Hall on Friday Evening next, 4th May, at 8 p.m. Subject: "Death and After." Admission free.

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